Education – 1921.

Money for Negro education.

Alabama

Payne University

CITY COUNCIL GIVES OLD SANITARY PLOT TO PAYNE UNIVERSITY.

Christian Recorder.

Selma Daily Times.

The City Council voted last night to deed the lot belonging to the city, situated on Minter street, which was formerly used as a site for the sanitary depository, to the Payne University.

The deed will stipulate that the lot must be used for educational purposes and in event the University should be removed from the city, it will revert back to the city. There was an offer of $300.00 made to the city for the purchase of the lot. It originally cost the city $600.00. The council voted to give the lot to the Negroes to enable them to enlarge their educational facilities.

The above clipping published the result of the following communication sent by Dr. Wm. Mixon.

1425 St. Phillip St.,

Selma, Ala.
May 2nd, 1921.

To Dr. W. B. Hall and members of the City Council, Selma, Ala.,

Gentlemen:

As vice chairman of the legal trustee board of Payne University, I beg to state that the trustee board will meet in the University Chapel Tuesday, May 21st, 1921. Every phase of the school work will be considered. At that meeting we hope to settle once for all the question of transferring Payne University to Montgomery Co. We are using every effort to show the citizen that Selma is interested in the elevation of our people.

Now, as the unpleasant sanitary sight has been removed, the trustees will have no criticism to offer.

We earnestly and urgently solicit the mayor and Council of the city of Selma to donate to Payne University of the African Methodist Episcopal Church the lots on which the Sanitary house was built.

We need more space for our school improvements. If our petition is granted, it will be a benediction to a struggling people and at the same time show that Selma is deeply concerned about our welfare.

From a commercial standpoint the school is a blessing to the city.

I shall read your communication to the board. Thanking you i nadvance, I am,

Faithfully,
W. M. Mixon.

Receives Donation

5/19/21.

HALF OF $7,000,000 ESTATE TO PUBLIC

Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Left $1,500,000 to Memorial Fund Association.

$50,000 TO ARTIST HUSBAND

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 30, 1921

Will Explains That Ample Provision Had Been Made for Him Previously.

The estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, who died on Feb. 22 this year, leaving about half her property for public purposes, was appraised yesterday at $7,139,436 gross and $5,761,904 net, in addition to a trust fund of $343,830 in securities which she set aside in 1910 for the benefit of herself during her lifetime and then for her granddaughter, Elizabeth M. Anderson 2d.

Mrs. Anderson, who was the wife of Abram A. Anderson, artist, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Milbank, left $100,000 each to the Children's Aid Society and the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, and $200,000 to the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. She left $50,000 each to the Legal Aid Society, the Henry Street Settlement, New York Hospital and Fisk University, and $40,000 to Barnard College, to which she had made large contributions during her lifetime. To the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, Tuskegee Institute, the National Child Labor Committee and State Charities Aid she gave $25,000 each, and legacies of $10,000 and $5,000 to other organizations. She left $50,000 to her husband, explaining that ample provision had been made for him previously. Friends and members of her household were liberally remembered.

Mrs. Anderson left $1,500,000 to the Memorial Fund Association and $250,000 more goes to the association after the death of her daughter, Eleanor Anderson Campbell. In addition to the trust fund established in 1910, her granddaughter, Elizabeth M. Anderson gets a trust fund of $250,000. Dr. Charles Milbank Cauldwell, a cousin, gets $10,000 and half the residuary estate, $1,138,702, and Albert C. Milbank, another cousin, receives $200,000 and half the residue.

The estate included real estate worth $423,891, consisting of an equity in 124 West Forty-third Street, valued at $269,450, and in 820 Park Avenue, worth $154,447. She had personalty worth $1,368,502, chiefly mortgages, and jewelry worth $72,434. The most valuable items of jewelry were: Diamond collar, containing 365 small diamonds and 16 large stones weighing 75 karats, left to her daughter, Eleanor; $11,000; Oriental pearl necklace, $24,000; gold, pearl and diamond dog collar, $6,000, and platinum diamond collar, $2,500. Among the valuable paintings were Corot's "Landscape with Figures," $7,500; Sargent's "A Capri Girl," $3,500, and Diaz's "Figures by a Pool in the Woods," $4,500.

The report of Appraiser George Brokaw Compton shows that Mrs. Anderson loaned $125,000 in Liberty bonds to Charles G. West Jr. to buy an interest in the brokerage house of William Morris Imbrie & Co., but the firm is in bankruptcy, and the bonds are not included in the estate, as there is no present means of determining the value of the claim.

Mrs. Anderson held securities valued at $5,185,883, of which $1,709,200 were in Liberty bonds. Her largest stock interests were Borden Company, 10,000 common, $855,000, and 600 preferred, $45,000 14,746 Texas & Pacific Coal and Oil Company, $383,408; 700 Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company $171,500, and 466 Pacific Mutual life Insurance Company, $223,680. Among the debts were $550,000 to J. P. Morgan & Co., on a note, $255,000, to the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, and $90,000 to the Bankers Trust Company.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
AUGUST 2, 1921

BLUMENTHAL LEFT FORTUNE TO CHARITY

Rich Manufacturer Killed In Spanish Wreck Gave Bulk of Half Million to Institutions.

The will of the late Alfred Blumenthal of the firm of B. Blumenthal & Co., button manufacturers, of No. 15 East Twenty-sixth street, who was killed in a railroad accident near Madrid, Spain, six weeks ago, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court yesterday.

A friend is authority for the statement that the decedent's estate was valued at half a million dollars.

The bulk of the estate goes to charities of various denominations.

At the time of the death of Mr. Blumenthal his wife, Hannah, and their only child, Albert, were also killed. Their bodies were brought to New York and interred in Salem Fields Cemetery last week.

Trust funds of $5,000 each are provided for Marguerite V. and Harold Arthur Timen, of Sweden, and legacies of $25,000 each are provided for Grace H. Guinzberg, of Flushing, L. I., and Jesse B. Perlman, of No. 355 West Eighty-seventh street.

The death of the son Albert provides $100,000 additional each for the Flushing and West Eighty-seventh street legatees, who receive also one-quarter of the residuary estate. The other half of the residuary estate is given to charity, the greatest beneficiary being Mt. Lebanon Hospital, with Mt. Sinai Hospital and the Federation for the support of Jewish Charities coming next.

Other beneficiaries are St. Vincent's Hospital, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Home of Daughters of Jacob, Hebrew Infant Asylum, Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, Presbyterian Hospital, Eye and Ear Infirmary, St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, St. Joseph's Hospital in the Bronx, Tuskegee Institute, St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital and the Orthopedic Hospital of White Plains.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education — 1921.

Georgia.

Money for Negro Education.

FAMOUS PREACHER WILLED $10,000

Afro-American 1/21/21

DR. C. T. WALKER REMEMBERED BY CONFEDERATE SOLDIER

Augusta, Ga., January 12—Among the many bequests made by General Ruch C. Hawkins, organizer of the famous Zouaves in the Civil War, was one of $10,000 to my talented, eloquent friend, woh is doing noble work in the uplift of his race, Rev. C. T. Walker, pastor of Walker Baptist Tabernacle.

NEGROES ARE TOLD OF BIG BOND ISSUE

Express Confidence in Mayor Key, and They Are Promised Fair Play and Justice.

Constitution 2/16/21

Although withholding formal indorsement of the $8,850,000 bond issue, more than 500 negroes at a mass meeting Tuesday night in Big Bethel church voiced such unmistakable confidence in Mayor James Key as practically to assure their support for the measure. In addition, Mayor Key, Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin and Frank M. Inman, chairman of the campaign committee working for the bond issue, addressed the meeting.

A resolution was unanimously adopted indorsing the bond issue, on the understanding that the mayor and city council, through the campaign committee, had pledged $1,500,000 of the $4,000,000 set aside for schol construction and improvement, for the betterment of the negro feature of the public school system. When Mr. Inman stated this was an error, as no promise had been or would be made to devote a certain sum for such a purpose, the resolution was dropped, though it was not rescinded. The demand among the negroes for a high school was unmistakable.

In his address, Mayor Key dwelt on his record of fair play for the negroes, and was accorded a splendid show of confidence, although some uneasiness about his ability to carry out his intentions was expressed.

"There will be justice and fair play in spending this money," said the mayor. "I want this city to be all that a city should be, and I want it to be fair and just to all its citizens. Only one thing can stand between Atlanta and doing justice to all her people, and that is you negroes, if you fall for the propaganda and pot boiling of the kickers."

Mrs. Lumpkin appealed particularly to the women present. She emphasized the improvements which the bond issue will bring, and sketched the conditions existing if the bond issue should fail.

"The penitentiaries are filled because of ignorance," she said. "You should vote for the bonds for the sake of your children. Women have an opportunity to prove to Atlanta that we can be thoughtful citizens, using judgment without prejudice, and doing what we think best for our children, who are to be the white and colored citizens of tomorrow."

BONDS AND THE SCHOOLS

Atlanta Independent 2/19/21

The Independent is carrying below an article furnished by the campaign committee appointed by the mayor for the purpose of inducing support of the bonds. This committee is headed by the Hon. Frank M. Inman. If the bonds are carried, the money will be spent as indicated in this statement. Read it and then vote for bonds as the Negro is promised in the statement $1,560,000—even more than the Independent indicated last week. Let us give the authorities a chance to make good. The Independent believes they will.

Be on the safe side and register this year at the county court house, office tax collector.

If you are not going to vote, do not register as your name on the registration list counts against the bonds.

We must have a majority of the registered names to carry the bonds.

Of those voting we must have a two-thirds vote to carry the bonds.

Senior High Schools.

The present high school enrollment is 3,807. With the first grades transferred to the junior high schools this number will be reduced to 2,600. The normal increase for the next five years will bring the enrollment up to 3,000. At $400 per capita, these can be provided for at a cost of $1,200,000.

What It Means to the School Department If Bonds Are Defeated.

1. It means that double session classes will have to be formed in nearly all the white schools pretty much as they are now in the Negro schools. This means that a large number of the children will be taught in the afternoon only. This means that the school time for both the morning and afternoon classes will be reduced from five and a half hours a day to three and a half, thereby reducing an already crowded curriculum to sixty-three per cent of its normal time. It means that the teachers will be either underworked or overworked, depending on whether they teach one class or two. It means that many children will fail of promotion and be forced to spend two years in the same grade.

2. It means that on account of improper heating facilities it will be necessary to dismiss many schools in extremely cold weather, thereby entailing further loss of time.

3. It means more sickness for both teachers and children caused by uncomfortable rooms and unsanitary plumbing.

4. It means that non-residents will be excluded from the high schools, causing many of the leading tax-payers, living just beyond the city limits to be deprived of the city's high school facilities.

5. It means that many of the resident high school pupils will be turned away for lack of room, for which the city may be subjected to numerous law suits.

6. It means that the limited amount of education now offered the Negroes will be reduced.

7. It means that even with double sessions throughout, the Negro grammar school children cannot all be accommodated, the sixty children are assigned to the teacher.

8. It means that the state compulsory attendance law cannot be enforced for lack of room, thereby incurring the possible withdrawal of the state school fund.

9. In short, it means stagnation, and civic disgrace.

We suggest that on March 8 at 10 o'clock every whistle blow, and every church and school bell ring for five minutes to remind the people to go to the pools and vote for bonds.

Schools—$4,000,000.

The public school system of a great city so vitally concerns the happiness and welfare of the masses of the people and so completely determines the social, economic, and civic outlook of its future citizenry, that any organization plan involving the schools should be most carefully and seriously considered before its final adoption.

The board of education is composed of men elected by the people and entrusted with the management of the schools. With a specially appointed bond commission to act as auditors to see that every dollar of the bond money is properly invested, the public should have sufficient confidence in the board of education to feel that they will provide adequate school buildings for all sections of the city for both white and colored, as far as four million dollars under existing economic conditions will allow.

It is only by means of a bond issue that any constructive plans can be used for the general betterment of the school system.

Five million dollars is needed, six million dollars could be used to advantage, but four million dollars must be had to save our school system from disintegration and our city from civic disgrace. Four million dollars will go as far in 1921 as five million dollars would in 1920.

As to building policies I submit the following for consideration:

Grammar Schools.

1. All grammar school children, white and colored, through the sixth grade, should be provided seats in single session classes in comfortable buildings, properly heated and equipped with sanitary plumbing.

2. New buildings should be located as nearly as possible in the center of the school district, with due regard for the anticipated growth of the section.

3. New lots bought, should be large enough to furnish ample playgrounds for the children, in order that school directed play may be a part of physical education.

4. The building of small schools should be avoided as much as possible. To obtain the maximum of efficiency at a minimum per capita cost the schools should accommodate from 500 to 1,000.

5. All rented buildings should be given up. In the event an overflow occurs in a particular school, portable rooms should be provided to meet the emergency.

6. As far as possible the buildings should be fire-proof.

Cost.

We have classified the grammar school buildings for white and colored under four heads, as follows: good 31, fair 13, poor 7 buildings and 4 annexes, rented, 4 buildings and 3 annexes.

The schools rated as good and fair will accommodate 19,860 pupils. If all other buildings are discarded, and a 15 per cent increase in enrollment allowed for the next five years, it will be necessary to provide additional seats for 6,300 pupils, white and colored. This can be done at a cost of $200 per pupil. On this basis the cost will be $1,260,000.

Junior High Schools

There should be five junior high schools comprising the seventh grade, the eighth grade restored, and the first grade of the high schools. Courses in manual training and domestic science should be provided. The capacity of each school should be from 1,000 to 1,200. Four of these schools should be built at a cost of $300 per pupil, amounting to $1,200,000 for junior high schools.

Negro High School.

A high school for Negroes should be provided at a cost of $300,000. Another may be provided later if needed.

Summary.

Grammar schools for white and colored	$1,260,000
Four junior high schools	1,200,000
High school for Negroes	300,000
Two senior high schools	1,200,000
Total	$3,960,000
For turning Commercial High School into the Fifth Junior School...	40,000
Total	$4,000,000

1. The Ivy Street school and the Washington street lot should be sold.

2. The Tech High main building should either be sold or used as a grammar school to relieve Williams.

3. The Boys' High school should be retained and used as an opportunity school, and a boys' special

(See other side)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From other side)

school.

4. The objectionable part of the Girls' High school should be torn away and the main building used as an overflow grammar school to relieve Crew and Formwalt. The Atlanta Normal school could be moved from Lee Street school to this building.

Christian Recorder 4/14/21

Atlanta, Ga.

The President of Morris Brown University is pleased to announce a recent gift of $4,000.00 by the General Education Board. The condition of this grant was that the University duplicate this amount. This has already been accomplished through the generosity of the Trustees and the Students, the latter raising some $1,500 of this amount. The total sum of $8,000.00 is to be used in defraying the cost of making repairs and supplying additional dormitory equipment. Because of the interest manifested by Bishop Flipper, much of the credit is due him for this contribution. From all indications, greater recognition is yet in store for Morris Brown from these sources.

To say that the interest in this institution is growing, is to put it mildly. If the plans already instituted do not miscarry, they will result in a greater Morris Brown. Not only is the physical plant receiving much needed attention, but the quality of work done is being wonderfully improved.

Morris Brown is now completing a series of Spring Lectures. They have proved very interesting and educative.

$1,000 SUBSCRIBED FOR EDUCATIONAL FUND OF NEGROES

Atlanta Constitution 3-22-21

A contribution of $1,000 was made Saturday from the students and faculty of Morris Brown college for the $800,000 educational fund being raised throughout the state by the African Methodist Episcopal church. An assessment of $2.50 annually for four years will be sought from all members of the church to promote education among the negroes.

Bishop Flipper and his assistant, Rev. John Harmon, have made an extensive survey of Georgia in behalf of the campaign, and plans for securing the money are well advanced. It is hoped to hold a great evangelical rally in Atlanta next fall, to be attended by hundreds of workers for the fund.

Progress of the work will be announced at the Morris Brown commencement by Rev. T. J. Linton, dho is directing the census of the church members in Georgia. The pastors of all churches will make periodic reports of progress after today.

Besides the $1,000 raised by the college, an anoymous contributor in Blakely, Ga., gave a valuable piece of real estate at Cuthbert to the fund, and a woman, a member of an Atlanta congregation, has willed her house and lot to help the campaign.

OUR STATE COLLEGE.

Unknown 6/19/21

Federal census statistics covering the live stock industry, just made public, show that Georgia, which was rated far down on the scale a decade ago, stands today at the top of the list of the nine south Atlantic states in point of production and use of domestic farm animals, and ranks in the front among the agricultural states of the union.

This naturally suggests speculation as to the cause of such remarkable progress.

The answer in very large measure is to be found **in the work of the Georgia State College of Agriculture!**

Established only thirteen years ago, that institution has **done more than any other one agency in the state**—if not more than all other agencies combined—to develop the latent resources of Georgia.

It has done this by the introduction and application of modern, scientific methods of farming, and of common sense economy to agriculture in Georgia.

The effect of this has been to add to the allurements of rural life in Georgia; to elevate the standard of our native citizenship and to attract to Georgia rural homeseekers of the most desirable type.

The three outstanding state agricultural colleges in the United States are those of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan, and a combination of the features of each of these model institutions was taken as a basis for the Georgia pattern as the result of a visit of inspection by a Georgia party, of which Captain J. J. Connor, of Bartow county, was a member. He was then made a member of the Georgia assembly, and being deeply impressed with the result of his visit to the western colleges he introduced and had passed a bill providing the first appropriation for the establishment of the State College of Agriculture.

The agricultural standing of Georgia today compared with that of ten years ago, as revealed by the federal census bureau, abundantly vindicates the wisdom of that course.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture enrolled a total of only 171 students during its first year, 1908, of which 104 were short course, and 67 were long course, enrollments.

In 1921 its enrollment for the long courses was 585, and for the short courses 592, making a total of 1,177; and during the life of the institution to date it has given instruction to a grand total of 7,663 students.

It started with an original appropriation from the state—for 1907-08—of $35,000; with no campus, no buildings, no equipment, its only tangible asset being a worn-out, run-down farm.

Today it has **the state of Georgia** for a campus; attractive grounds and farm; 1,177 students, and its physical plant and equipment has an appraised value on the open market of $1,378,647. And yet, all told, the college has received from the state an aggregate total of only $765,000, of which only $110,000 has been spent in buildings, the remainder in maintenance. The state could sell the college property in Athens and return to the treasury out of the returns for more money than has been appropriated to the institution for maintenance!

The college has received as a gift from the university alumni a great farm of 830 acres, the value of which has increased tremendously since the college came int possession of it, and is increasin every year.

Last year the college receive for the products of this farn $29,365.23.

The value of the live stoc owned by the college in 1908 wa $1,917, as compared with $26,155 the appraised value of its liv stock at the present time.

From 1908 to 1920 the colleg sold 924 domestic animals, fo which it received $31,276.95, and during that period it paid $15,-507.27 for live stock purchased, meanwhile materially changing and improving the character of the live stock industry in Georgia by the introduction and dissemination of pure-bred animals throughout the state.

It has conducted cotton oil investigations which show how $5,000,000 may be added annually to the value of our cotton seed crop; maintains ten fertilizer test areas containing 30 acres; developed College No. 1 and Meade long staple cotton, which are specially adapted for growth under boll weevil conditions; established 105 pasture areas containing 700 acres; instituted instruction in cotton grading; conducts farm management surveys; developed new strains of Fulcaster and Georgia Red wheat; determined best source of alfalfa seed for Georgia farmers.

It has rendered invaluable service in conducting soil surveys in connection with the federal department of agriculture; in chemical surveys; in the introduction and development of pasture and forage plant types; in the introduction of and giving instruction in the use of modern farm implements and machinery, etc.

But of infinitely greater value than all of this put together, the college has graduated a total of 218 young Georgians, practically all of whom are resident in Georgia, and are either farming or engaged in agricultural or home economics welfare enterprises; it has trained ninety teachers of vocational agriculture, forty-seven of whom are now at work in forty Georgia counties!

It has reclaimed worn-out farms and established profitable breeding herds of beef and dairy cattle, hogs and work stock; promoted pig clubs. In 1907 Georgia had 1,599,000 pigs; in 1920, 3,102,000, or an increase of 1,503,000. There are 10,000 boys enrolled in the Georgia pig clubs.

The college has organized cooperative hog sales; number of cars of hogs thus handled during the last three years being 546, and the number of hogs sold 43,965, representing a gain to farmers of $105,169.

It has promoted beef and dairy cattle clubs; conducted steer and cow feeding tests; organized four cheese factories and two creameries at various points in Georgia.

Its home demonstration agents have conducted 40,422 public meetings in Georgia, meetings that have been attended by 1,006,007 rural housewives and future rural housewives of Georgia. In the courses given in this department a total of 69,945 women have been enrolled and received instruction, and the value of the products made and sold in connection with the giving of this instruction foots up to $2,877,018.

In the Girls' club work of the college the total enrollment has been 45,318 girls, and the value of the products of this activity aggregates almost a million and a [illegible] dollars.

A total of 123,945 boys have been enrolled in the Boys' club work, and the value of the products amounts to $5,322,496.

County farm demonstration agents of the college have conducted 21,826 meetings, attended by 2,148,869 Georgia farmers. They have promoted co-operative buying and selling, the gross business thus transacted amounting to $24,-427,835, and the amount thus actually saved to the farmers to $3,935,442!

The actual value of what the college has done to add to the wealth of the state—in increasing agricultural production, the productive capacity of land, the earning capacity of men and women, boys and girls receiving its instruction, etc.—during 1919 and 1920 is conservatively estimated t $8,039,258!

It is no wonder that in its 1921 report to the university trustees the board of visitors of the University of Georgia, contains this highly significant reference to the State College of Agriculture:

"It is with genuine pleasure that we pay tribute to the efficiency and enthusiastic work of this institution under the able leadership of Dr. Soule. We are of the opinion that the state of Georgia is as yet unmindful of the tremendous potentialities of the college of agriculture, and feel that the future prosperity of the state will depend in large measure upon the closeness of contact that may be established between this source of scientific information and the people of the state."

Georgia has no more valuable asset than its college of agriculture—an institution that is not receiving financial support anywhere nearly commensurate with its merits.

The people of Georgia can well afford to deal generously with this splendid institution that has contributed and is contributing so much to the greatness of the state, and adding each year so much to its physical, intellectual and moral wealth.

And, above all, let us hope that contaminating, blighting, wither-ing influence of petty politics and in dealing with it in the future the political manipulation! legislature will employ every pos sible precautionary measure to safeguard the Georgia State College of Agriculture against the

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Education - 1921.

Money for Negro Education.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS MANY COLLEGES

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
FEBRUARY 1, 1921

General Board Reports Gifts Last Year for Educational Purposes Totaling $70,000,000.

FOR RAISING TEACHERS' PAY

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, made public yesterday its annual report for the year 1919-1920. In the course of this period, Mr. Rockefeller increased the general resources of the board to the extent of $70,000,000, giving a fund of $50,000,000 to be used in the discretion of the board in assisting colleges and universities to increase teachers' salaries, and the sum of $20,000,000 to be used if the board saw fit for the improvement of medical education.

Those two recent gifts may, according to the terms of Mr. Rockefeller's letter, be given away, principal and interest. Mr. Rockefeller has also written to the board, applying to his previous gifts the same policy which has governed him in making these latest gifts, so that the General Education Board is authorized by its founder to expend all its funds, principal and interest, in its discretion. The board is not required to hold any of its funds in perpetuity.

From the special gift of Mr. Rockefeller for increasing salaries, the board had up to July 1, 1920, appropriated $19,635,707 toward a total raised by the institutions of $59,769,041. From 1902-1919 the board had appropriated $15,598,984 toward a total to be raised by the institutions of $71,867,361. In the eighteen years of its history the board has thus appropriated to college and university endowments upward of $35,000,000 toward a total inrease of their endowment amounting to $131,636,902.

During the last year the board has contributed to medical schools a total of $13,061,747. Of this sum, the most considerable items are the following: University of Rochester, $5,000,000; Vanderbilt University, $4,000,000; Washington University, $1,577,500; Yale University, $1,129,145; Harvard University, $650,000; Johns Hopkins University, $400,000.

The board has continued its activities in co-operation with Southern States in the field of secondary education and rural education for both white and colored races. To these objects it has, during the last year, appropriated $360,046.

In the field of negro education, the board has made appropriations to the endowment funds of four institutions, amounting to $1,100,000, and it has made annual grants for the increase of salaries, amounting to $120,500. For improving the physical plant of six colleges for colored students, it has appropriated $153,000 toward a total to be raised of $385,125. Its total appropriations for the year to negro education are the largest ever made by the board, aggregating $2,291,737.

Following the school surveys of Maryland and Delaware, the board has this year completed a survey of public education in the State of North Carolina, and has begun a survey of public education in Kentucky.

It has appropriated $60,000 to the National Society for Vocational Education for a study of art as related to industry. This study is being carried through under the general direction of C. R. Richards, director of Cooper Union.

70 Millions More Given by Rockefeller

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 1 1921

Announcement Made of 50 Millions Donated to Add to Pay of Teachers; Medical Schools Get 20 Millions

Made Public in Report

Donor Decides All of His Contributions Are To Be Handled as Board Sees Fit

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller to "promote education within the United States, without distinction of race, sex or creed," announced in its annual report, made public yesterday, that Mr. Rockefeller had increased the general resources of the board $70,000,000 during the year, giving $50,000,000 to assist colleges and universities to increase teachers' salaries and $20,000,000 for the improvement of medical education.

The manner of expenditure of these two funds was left to the discretion of the board, of which Wallace Buttrick is president and Abraham Flexner secretary.

Both gifts may, according to the terms of Mr. Rockefeller's letter, be given away, principal and interest. Mr. Rockefeller has also written to the board, applying to his previous gifts the same policy which has governed him in making these latest gifts, so that the General Education Board is authorized by its founder to expend all its funds, principal and interest, in its discretion. The board is not required to hold any of its funds in perpetuity.

Medical Schools Helped

From the special gift of Mr. Rockefeller for increasing salaries, the board had, up to July 1, 1920, appropriated $19,635,707 toward a total raised by the institutions of $59,769,041. From 1902 to 1919 the board had appropriated $15,598,994 toward a total of $71,867,861 to be raised by institutions.

In the eighteen years of its history the board has thus appropriated to college and universty endowments upward of $35,000,000 toward a total increase of their endowment amounting to $131,636,902.

During the year the board has contributed to medical schools a total of $13,061,747. Of this sum the most considerable items are the following: University of Rochester, $5,000,000; Vanderbilt University, $4,000,000; Washington University, $1,557,500; Yale University, $1,129,145; Harvard University, $650,000; Johns Hopkins University, $400,000.

The board has continued its activities in coöperation with Southern states in the field of secondary education and rural education for both white and colored races. To these objects it has, during the past year, appropriated $360,046.30.

Aid for Negroes

In the field of negro education the board has made appropriations to the endowment funds of four institutions amounting to $1,100,000, and it has made annual grants for the increase of salaries amounting to $120,500.

It has appropriated $30,000 to the National Society for Vocational Education for a study of art as related to industry. This study is being carried through under the general direction of C. R. Richards, director of Cooper Union.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
FEBRUARY 1, 1921

MR. ROCKEFELLER AND EDUCATION.

The report of the General Education Board, established by John D. Rockefeller, shows that the founder has not merely given to the Board a free hand to dispose of both interest and principal in handling the $70,000,000 given during the 1919-1920 period, but has extended the same policy to the earlier endowment. In other words, the aged philanthropist is not inclined to interfere at all in the administration of his benefactions. In this way he renders absurd the theory that he seeks to make himself a "czar" of education in America. The theory was always without basis in commonsense.

Medical schools in the United States have received from the General Education Board, in the term covered, over $12,000,000. Educational institutions have received more than $19,000,000, chiefly to be used for increased salaries to teachers. Altogether over $35,000,000 has been paid out to schools and colleges in the history of the Board.

It appears that the largest recorded gift for negro education was made last year, the total being in excess of $2,000,000. In this field, appropriations have been in pursuance of intelligent surveys in different States and with a close attention to strictly local conditions.

Medical education and medical research have, of course, interested Mr. Rockefeller strongly, and the Board has responded to his interest. The tracing of the causes of disease, the seeking of serums that may banish the plagues that civilization is still subject to, and the wise treatment of suffering men and women and children in hospitals cannot awaken any unsympathetic criticism in any rational mind. On the whole, the Board is vindicating the discretion reposed in it by Mr. Rockefeller.

HUGE SUM IS GIVEN AWAY BY OIL KING

Many Schools in the South to Benefit By Gifts

Journal Guide

New York, Feb. 6.—The general education board of the Rockefeller Foundation has increased its resources to the extent of $70,000,000 through gifts of John D. Rockefeller in the past year, the annual report of the board, made public Monday said.

A fund of $50,000,000 was donated to be used at the discretion of the board in assisting colleges and universities to increase teachers' salaries and $20,000,000 was given for the improvement of medical education. The funds were given without stipulation as to when they were to be used, and the board was authorized to expend the entire principal and interest as it saw fit. 2/12/21.

The report said that up to July 1, 1920, the board had appropriated $19,500,000 toward a total of $59,769,041 to be raised by institutions to meet increased salaries for teachers. A total of $13,061,747 was contributed during the past year to medical schools.

Activities in co-operation with Southern States in the field of rural and secondary education were continued and $360,046.30 was expended for this purpose. Four Negro educational institutions benefited to the extent of $1,100,000 appropriated toward their endowment funds and annual grants of $120,500 were made for the increase of teachers' salaries. Six colored colleges divided $153,000 toward a total of $358,150 to be raised for improvement of their physical plants. Total appropriations of the board toward Negro education amounted to $2,291,737.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL EDUCATIONAL BOARD OF NEW YORK.

Western Index 2/17/21

Through the kindness of the Educational Board of New York, we were sent the annual report of the doings of that board. We give here the report of that part of the work that relates to the Negro:

Colleges and Universities: The General salary situation in Negro Colleges and Universities, which had always involved severe hardships, became in consequence of the war intolerably bad. In a group of twelve colleges connected with a string religious organization, and for this reason distinctively above the average, the salaries of women teachers ranged from $350 to $950 per annum, while the salaries of men ranged from $450 to $2,000 per annum, the latter figure being reached by one or two persons. Out of these meager salaries, not only living but in some cases traveling expenses from and to the North had to be met. Only those who have a 1st hand knowledge of internal conditions in schools and colleges for Negroes can realize the spirit of supreme devotion to the Negro race on the part of both white and Colored teachers that have kept these institutions alive.

It is pleasant to be able to state in all our interviews with teachers in Negro schools and colleges not one word of complaint of self pity was heard by the officers of the General Educational Board. Indeed on occasion when the officers of the Board suggested the possbibility of an increase in salary for the benefit of some of the older teachers in one of the Negro colleges, the men concerned declined to take advantage of it, waiving the proposed increase in favor of the younger and worse paid teachers of the staff.

Mr. Rockefellow's gift, previously discussed, was designed to benefit all higher institutions regardless of color. Inasmuch as colleges and universities for Negroes are for the most part maintained by annual subscriptions, the Boards co-oporation in most of the cases, in some instances, grants to principal were made.

The following is a list of appropriations made: Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Ark., $5,000; Atlanta University, Atlanta ,Ga., $7,000; Bacone College (Indian) Bacone, Okla., $5,000; Benedict College, Columbia, S. C., $10,000: Bishop College. Marshall, Texas, $5,000; Harts-

(over)

(From otherside)

horn Memorial college, Richmond, Va., $5,000; Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., $25,000 Jackson College, Jackson, Miss. $5,000.00; Lincoln University, Lincoln, Penn., $3,000.00; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., $10,000; Morris Brown University, Atlanta, Ga., $3,500; Roger Williams, Nashville, Tenn., $5,000; Selma University, Selma, Ala., $5,000; Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., $10,000; State University, Louisville, Ky., $5,000; Storer College, Harpers, Ferry, W. Va., $2,000; and Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., $10,000; Total $120,500.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations thus far made from Mr. Rockefellow's special gift, the Board continues its annual appropriations to selected colleges and universities, appropriating to these institutions $188,000 as compared with $131,000 in the preceding year.

Rockefellow Adds $209,000 More.

3/11/21
Afro American

New York, March 10—The General Education Board appropriated $209,700 for colored schools Tuesday. Of this sum $68,000 will go toward the payment of salaries of teachers in county training schools, $80,000 for supervisors of industrial practice in Jeanes Fund School, and $28,200 for the salaries of teachers in summer schools in twelve Southern States.

Rockefellow Gives $2,291,737 To Colored Schools And Colleges

Afro-American 2/25/21

Largest Grants Are $400,000 To Fisk, $250,000 To Howard And $200,000 Each To Morehouse, Shaw And Virginia Union Universities

Mr. John D. Rockefellow thru the General Education Board, which he has created to handle his gifts to schools, gives this year to colored school and colleges thruout the country the sum o f$2,000,000. In actual figures the Amount is $2,291,737.50.

At various times in the past few years Mr. Rockefellow turned over to his Board $101,000 000 part of which, together with the income is being used to advance higher education in the United States. In addition to the amount given for Negro education as mentioned above, twenty-seven millions were given to white schools and colleges last year.

Under the title of Negro Education, the annual report of the Board pays this tribute to the teachers in colored schools.

"The general salary situation in Negro colleges and universities, which had always involved severe hardship, became in consequence of the war intolerably bad. In a group of twelve Negro colleges connected with a strong religious organization, and for this reason distinctly above the average, the salaries of women teachers ranged from $350 to $950 per annum, while the salaries for men ranged from $480 to $2,000 per annum, the latter figure being reached by only one or two persons. Out of these meagre salaries, not only living but in some cases traveling expenses from and to the North had to be met. Only those who have a first-hand knowledge of internal conditions in schools and colleges for Negroes can realize the spirit of supreme devotion to the Negro race on the part of both white and colored teachers that has kept these institutions alive. It is pleasant to be able to state that in all our interviews with teachers in Negro schools and colleges not one word of complaint or self-pity was heard by the officers of the General Education Board. Indeed, on one occasion when the officers of the Board suggested the possibility of an increase in salary for the benefit of some of the older teachers in one of the Negro colleges, the men concerned declined to take advantage of it, waiving the proposed increase in favor of the younger and still worse paid members of the staff."

Two thing about Mr. Rockefellow's gifts ought to be noted. First these two millions are given to colleges and medical schools. Heretofore northern philanthropy and Southern benificence have been willing to give to Hampton and Tuskegee, which emphasize industrial training, but have turned their backs on colleges, secondary, and teachers' training schools, which have been kept up largely by Missionary Societies and Churches.

Mr. Rockefellows aid in this direction are the first and most substantial gifts in the history of the nation.

Secondly there was no string attached to the two millions of dollars He did not turn the money over to the Board to be used for the higher education of white children, but for higher education of American children, and therefore the report states; "Mr. Rockefellows gift was designed to benefit all schools regardless of color."

Grants to the followng schools were made during the year.

Institutions	Appropriations	Total Amounts to be raised	Annual Grants
Arkansas Baptist Little Rock, Arkansas			$ 5,000
Atlanta University* Atlanta, Georgia			7,000
Bacone College (Indian) Bacone, Oklahoma			5,000
Benedict College Columbia, S. C.			10,000
Bishop College Marshall, Texas			5,000
Fisk University Nashville, Tennessee	$ 500,000	$1,000,000	25,000
Hartshorn Memorial College Richmond, Virginia			5,000
Jackson College Jackson, Mississippi			5,000
Lincoln University* Lincoln University, Pa.			3,000
Morehouse College Atlanta, Georgia	200,000	300,000	10,000
Morris Brown University* Atlanta, Georgia			3,500
Roger Williams University Nashville, Tennessee			5,000
Selma University Selma, Alabama			5,000
Shaw University Raleigh, N. C.	200,000	300,000	10,000
State University Louisville, Kentucky			5,000
Storer College Harpers Ferry, W. Va.			2,000
Virginia Union University Richmond, Virginia	200,000	300,000	10,000
Totals	$1,100,000	$1,900,000	$120,500

FOR BETTER SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Institutions	Appropriations	To be Raised
Allen University* Columbia, South Carolina	$ 15,000	$ 30,000
Americus Institute Americus, Georgia	5,000	10,000
Atlanta University Atlanta, Georgia	10,000	20,000
Bacone College (Indian) Bacone, Oklahoma	80,000	243,000
Calhoun Colored School Calhoun, Alabama	35,000	71,125
Shaw University* Raleigh, North Carolina	8,000	11,000
Total	$153,000	$385,125

MEDICAL SCHOOLS

Howard University	$ 250,000
Meharry	7,500
Summer Schools	43,400
County Training Schools	16,0000
State Rural School Agents	71,837.50
Jeans and Slater Funds	128,500
Grand Total	$2,291,737.50

Rockefeller Board Gives $2,660,000 More to Colleges

N. Y. C. TRIBUNE
MARCH 2, 1921

Institutions Must Raise Supplemental $6,000,000; Annual Grants of $423,167 to Other Universities

The General Education Board, founded by John D. Rockefeller, announced last night that it has authorized additional contributions of $2,660,000 to colleges and universities, conditional upon their raising supplemental sums to bring the total up to $8,600,000. Other annual grants amounting to $423,167 were made. The largest awards under the $2,660,000 grants were:

$250,000 to University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

$250,000 to University of Vermont, Burlington, Vt.

$250,000 to Nebraska Wesleyan University, University Place Neb.

$233,333 to Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio.

$200,000 to William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.

$175,000 to Carthage College, Carthage, Ill.

$166,667 to Washburn College, Topeka, Kan.

$150,000 to Connecticut College for Women, New London, Conn.

$150,000 to Hanover College, Hanover, Ind.

$150,000 to Judson College, Marion, Ala.

$150,000 to Park College, Parkville, Mo.

$135,000 to Hastings College, Hastings, Neb.

$100,000 to Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.

$100,000 to Kansas Wesleyan University, Salina, Kan.

Annual appropriations amounting to $209,700 were made to negro education, among these being $80,000 toward salaries for supervising industrial teachers to the Jeanes Foundation; $68,000 to thirteen Southern states for teachers' salaries in county training schools, and $28,000 for negro teachers' salaries in summer schools in twelve Southern states.

Franklin K. Lane was elected a member of the board of trustees of the General Education Board.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1921.

General.

Money for Negro Education

HUGE COST OF OUR FREE SCHOOLS

Literary Digest- 7/9/21

FREE SECONDARY EDUCATION has been looked upon as a birthright in the United States. Our system has fostered the belief; but we are rapidly reaching a point when we must ask ourselves if we can really afford it. An English educator declares his country can not; and he questions if we can in the long run. "Probably the people are not aware of the full scope and significance of the wonderful experiment America has launched," are his words, while he admits that Europe has nothing like it. Dr. Charles H. Judd, of Chicago University, writes in *Trained Men* (Scranton) to show that we are not paying the bills of our ambitious scheme. We should be spending $3,000,000,000 a year on education instead of $1,200,000,000. It is true that "legislatures have been passing new laws putting the tax limits at new levels." In Virginia the constitution was modified to admit higher school taxes; in California $30 for each school-child is to be paid out of the State funds; at Washington the House of Representatives has reported favorably a bill to give $100,000,000 from the Federal Treasury to the support of public education. Changes implied by such acts as these were not brought about by the war and the consequent rise in the costs of living. In fact, declares Dr. Judd, "schools were headed in the direction in which they are now going before the war began." And—

"The war merely brought us, a few months sooner than we should otherwise have come, to a recognition of one of the most fundamental facts in our national life—the fact that we are trying to give everybody in this country at public expense a higher education than he could get anywhere else in the world. . . . . .

"There are now in the high schools of this country 2,000,000, or 30 per cent. of the boys and girls of high-school age, and more are coming every year. The boy who expects to take up business goes; the girl who is preparing to be a stenographer goes; there is growing a general tradition that everybody ought to attend high school. It is not difficult to foresee that there will be within a few years a well-established habit on the part of our people which will carry at least half of the people into high schools.

"This sending of many people to high schools is something that Europe in its days of greatest peace and prosperity never dreamed of undertaking. Europe has no free high schools and never has had any. Only those who can afford to pay a tuition ever think of going to a high school in Europe."

In sharp contrast with the practises of Europe is our own, which is here set forth in brief:

"For the last fifty years we have been opening on every hand free public high schools which welcome all comers. In 1870 we had about 500 high schools. In 1880 we had nearly 1,000. At the end of the next ten years, that is, in 1890, we had 2,400, and since that time high schools have been opened up in every hamlet. They have been built in the open country. State laws have been passed making it an obligation for districts either to provide such schools or to pay the tuition of their children in the high school of a neighboring district. To-day we have 13,951 high schools with 81,034 teachers.

"Everywhere there has been unbounded enthusiasm for this program of free public higher education. The war contributed to the enthusiasm. The men in the ranks discovered that their officers had gained their commissions in large measure because of superior training secured in high school and college. The more ambitious men of the line came back thoroughly convinced of the value of an education. The result is a crowding of higher institutions and of high schools.

"Furthermore, the army examinations and tests revealed an unexpected amount of illiteracy, and the country is aroused to the necessity for an even greater emphasis than we have given in the past on general schooling. A greater emphasis on general schooling leads inevitably to a greater demand for higher education."

If this higher education is to be supplied to vast numbers of young people some one will have to pay the bills, so Dr. Judd comes in to trouble this rosy dream:

"It costs between $60 and $70 on the average to give a high-school student his training for a year. In some better-equipped high schools these cost figures are doubled. There is no escaping these facts; for every 100,000 high-school students who get a free education the public has to tax itself six or seven or more millions of dollars. . . . Europe has always been used to taxes much higher than ours, but even so it has never ventured on the enormous expenditure which is involved in maintaining a system including free high schools. It is not at all probable that the American people will give up the enthusiasm which they have cultivated for a general higher education, but it is not clear that they are going to assume with equal enthusiasm the consequences of the policy which they have adopted."

A few of the indirect consequences of our comprehensive system are not always taken into consideration. One is the competition between school and general public needs; money that is required for such public utilities as policing, paving, etc., often cut into the appropriations for schools. Then, too, the spread of education tends to make difficult the servant problem. High-school graduates do not become servants, and the menial labor of the country suffers when immigration is restricted.

Statements similar to the foregoing could be applied to the question of the lower schools. In 1870, so Dr. Judd informs us, the average pupil attended school only 582 days in his whole lifetime. In 1920, the average pupil attends school nearly 1,200 days. The lengthening of schooling is also paralleled by important changes in the equipment of school buildings and by still more significant changes in the training of teachers, and finally, "the expansion of the elementary school and the high school has resulted in the expansion of the college." Dr. Judd goes on to show us that our national enthusiasm for education with its inevitably increased costs have led us face to face with some serious questions. Advocates there are of a policy of retrenchment, that is, a return "to the economical ways of Europe, and giving the common run of humanity a very limited education." Such a policy, it is felt, can assume no more than theoretical importance "so long as our institutions are dominated by the spirit of democracy." Another answer is seen in an appeal to the Federal Treasury, but this is forgetting that these funds eventually come out of the citizens' pockets, and many taxpayers of to-day believe that "the present taxes on property approach the point of becoming confiscatory." Dr. Judd does not pretend to have a solution. He feels it necessary, however, to bring to the people of the United States a clear realization of one of the most far-reaching experiments of our democracy. Dr. Judd continues:

"The question of how this experiment is to be carried forward is, after all, secondary to the more fundamental questions: Is the experiment one to which we really have committed ourselves fully? Up to this time we have gone ahead blindly and without knowledge of the importance of our doings. Now, through a combination of circumstances, but chiefly because natural growth has been going on more rapidly than ever before, progress on the easy road of heedless expansion has been checked. If we go ahead it will have to be with a clear notion of what we are aiming to accomplish.

"It will be no easy task to bring this new lesson in public policy to the country. We have had home rule of such a narrow kind in school matters that we are disposed to resent any outside presentation of truth. Each of us has ideas about what children should do in school and we think of these ideas as valid and as sufficiently comprehensive to require no review by higher authority. We do not want the central government, for example, to encroach on our autonomy in matters educational and we are disposed to resent even governmental information as a first step in the direction of Federal control."

When the public at large is convinced that an investigation is needed, Dr. Judd urges the appointment of a Federal commission, or, at least, "a commission of broad, general connections" to make "recommendations as to the best methods of meeting the exacting demands of present and future expansion."

"Up to the present time the public has thought of the discussion of the last two years as dealing with something that is transient and self-correcting. This paper is an effort to turn the attention of the business world to the fundamental fact that the needs of the schools are matters of general public concern."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education,

Money for Negro.

GENERAL ELECTION BOARD GRANTS KNOXVILLE COLLEGE $125,000.00

(By The Association Negro Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn.—The General Education Board with headquarters in New York City has recently made a grant of $125,000 toward a total of $500,000 which is now being raised for endowment for Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

One year ago plans were made through the New World Movement of the United Presbyterian Church for raising half a million dollars for endowment for Knoxville College. Approximately two-thirds of this money has been raised in addition to the $125,000, which has been granted by the General Education Board.

This is the largest grant that has ever been made, it is said, to any educational institution under the United Presbyterian Church from sources outside the denominaiton.

Knoxville College was founded in 1876, and has been working for higher education for more than forty years.

MRS. WILLIE G. HILL AND THE A. M. E. DRIVE

The people of the African Methodist Church have had the rare pleasure of being splendidly led in a financial drive which means much. Mrs. Hill has appeared at seven Georgia Conferences on educational night and with four of her representative educators, most signally scored for women in her eloquent plea for the Laymen in support, and representation for denominational education. We're delighted to record that she has given valuable service in helping to organize the entire state to help raise $250,000 for the Educational system, represented in Morris Brown. The excellent program which was enjoyed by the great audience at St. Philip, West Broad Street, is but the beginning of a series of general educational efforts which only wait her touch to spring into results, giving additional proof that the Negro must win his own place if he is to have it. St. Philip contributed quite two hundred dollars. All honor to Dr. Branch, Col. Pettie and others.

LOUISIANA'S FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES ARE RELIEVED.

Regional Citizens' Conference at Memphis Told That Education Is In Ideal Condition.

School Life

"Severance licenses," which in effect levy a tax of 2 per cent upon the value of natural products severed from the soil, such as coal, gas, oil, sulphur, iron, salt, have helped to solve the financial difficulties of higher education in Louisiana, according to a statement made by Hon. T. H. Harris, State superintendent of public instruction of that State. The State University, the three normal schools, the Agricultural College for Negroes, and the State eleemosynary schools now receive a large part of thei support from this source. The constitutional amendments recently adopted increased school funds two or three million dollars annually. Teachers are getting all they earn. Normal-school graduates receives $125 a month and college graduates get $200. Teachers who left the schools because they could get better pay elsewhere are coming back.

Schools Receive a Third of Revenues.

Mayor Payne welcomed the conference and delivered the opening address. He said that the city spends $40 per capita for the education of 40,000 boys and girls in the city. A third of the gross revenues goes for education.

That the salaries of teachers in these Southern States are so low as to make it impossible to obtain the services of competent teachers was illustrated by the statement of Commissioner Claxton that the average annual salary of elementary rural school teachers in the State of Tennessee two years ago was only $257, which is $16.75 less than the cost of feeding a prisoner in jail at the current price of 75 cents a day, and the salaries paid to rural teachers in Tennessee are higher than in some other States.

The scholastic problem of Tennessee is largely that of the rural schools, according to State Superintendent J. W. Brister. He advocated a bonus plan for teachers.

Best Superintendents Are Wanted.

Thirty-two bills in behalf of education have been signed by Gov. Morrow, of Kentucky, according to J. W. Carr. The most important of them was for the reconstruction of the rural school system by taking it out of politics. One result is rapid improvement in the office of county superintendent. Five thousand dollars a year is offered in one case for the best superintendent to be had. Another bill more than doubled the salaries of teachers; another provided for 30 minutes of physical exercise every day. The supreme need of Kentucky is for educational leadership; the second is for more money; the third is for an educational survey to prepare a constructive program.

Sixteen thousand signatures have been attached to initiative petitions demanding a constitutional amendment to provide increased financial support for the schools of Arkansas, and the proposal will be voted on at the next election, said J. L. Bond, State superintendent of public instruction for Arkansas. Not only have the current receipts of the State been insufficient heretofore, but progress has been hampered by inability to sell bonds for building new schoolhouses. The shortage of teachers has also caused difficulty. On the contrary, a State-wide law establishing higher qualifications for county superintendents has been put into effect, and a new standard for teacher preparation will be in force by 1926.

Per Capita Tax Nearly Doubled.

The per capita tax for education was nearly doubled by the recent legislature of Mississippi, stated John Rummel, president of the Mississippi Teachers' Association. The pay of county superintendents was increased to a minimum of $2,500 and a maximum of $3,600. The average salary of rural teachers is $382, however. A bond issue of $5,000,000 for higher education was voted.

Hon. J. W. Abercrombie, State superintendent of public instruction in Alabama, reported that the action of the legislature of 1919 in creating a State board of education, enlarging the personnel of the State superintendent's office, providing for consolidation of schools, and for transportation of pupils, and for increased revenues, has made possible gratifying progress in the schools of the State of Alabama. This session of the legislature adopted an entirely new code of school laws. The combined State, county, and district tax for schools is now 10 mills.

Request Annual Conference.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Commissioner of Education to make the regional citizens' conference an annual affair.

Resolutions drawn by a committee of which Gov. Brough, of Arkansas, was chairman were adopted by the conference. They were to the following effect:

Equal opportunity for education should be given to all children whether in the country or the city.

The States of this group should provide a minimum school term of nine months for all children.

The minimum standard of preparation for teachers should be not less than graduation from a four years' high school and two years' normal school or college training with professional instruction.

Teacher-training institutions should have sufficient support to enable them to prepare enough teachers to supply all schools.

Institutions for higher education should be more adequately developed, and National, State, county, city, and rural communities should cooperate to that end.

More revenue is required for education, and the problem of how to get it should be carefully studied. The Commissioner of Education is requested to find means of making such a study. Departments of economics in the higher institutions should cooperate in the investigation.

Enrollment in the various language classes in all the high schools of New York City on October 15, 1920, was as follows:

Spanish	28,229
French	19,084
Latin	14,522
Greek	168
Italian	144
German	60

—Bulletin of High Points.

Methodist Board Makes Report

Savannah Tribune 4/7/21

Eighteen Schools Controlled By The Board For Education Negroes

New York, N. Y., May 4th (Associated Negro Press)—The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal church reports:

The eighteen schools controlled by the Board of Education for Negroes have 334 teachers and 5,700 pupils. Five hundred and fifty graduates of Meharry Medical College were surgeons and dentists in Negro regiments during the recent war.

Centenary funds have given Wiley College a new administration building and refectory; Clark University, a new chapel, gymnasium, and class rooms; Morgan College, a new Hall; Gammon Theological Seminary, an endowment fund: Haven Institute and Philander Smith College, new properties for buildings. The contribution of the Negro to the first of the year of the Centenary was $448,000.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Survey 3/5/21

YOU CAN HELP

THE late Charles M. Cabot of Boston, broker, believed that a stockholder has responsibility toward the industry from which he draws his income in the same way that a citizen has responsibility toward the community in which he lives. As a stockholder of the United States Steel Corporation, roused by the findings of the Pittsburgh Survey, his first step was to exert himself to clear up Painters' Row, a cluster of bedraggled company houses on the South Side; his second to promote the one-day-of-rest-in-seven schedule; his third to urge the elimination of the twelve-hour day. Mr. Cabot died. The war came. But he left a trust fund the first income from which has been devoted this past year to reopening by a series of investigations the question of the long day in the steel industry and the way out.

The findings of these investigations are interpreted in this issue of the SURVEY. They close in on this hoariest work-schedule in American industrial life from three directions:—massing in greater detail than ever before its human consequences; setting forth how the steel industry in Great Britain has gone completely over to the eight-hour day; and bringing together the experience of those western independents who have out-stripped the great steel companies in pioneering the change here in the United States.

There are many indications that the decision will depend not merely on overcoming technical difficulties in installation but on whether there is clear indication that the public will no longer put up with the twelve-hour day. Every stockholder in steel can make the weight of his opinion known at 71 Broadway or other company office. Every civic agency and every church can count. Today as never before public opinion has a chance to throw its weight into the scales.

$27980.63 TO EDUCATION AND MISSIONS

Virginia Baptist State Convention Appropriates This Amount. Has Most Successful Session

Journal Guided 5/2/21

Washington, D. C., May 16.—The 54th annual session of the Virginia Baptist State Convention which closed here last night in the Vermont Avenue Baptist church, was one of the greatest sessions in the history of the organization, and $27,980.63 was laid on the table for missions and education.

The convention brought to the city a large number of representative ministers and laymen from Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York and New England, all making liberal contributions to the work. Dr. T. J. King, of Richmond, Va., presided and was re-elected president for another year, also was elected to represent the Baptists, and race in a tour that is to be made next December through Africa and other points where mission work is being done by the members of the race, and especially the Baptists.

The other officers elected were: J H. Ashby, Norfolk; S. A. Brown, Petersburg; S. N. Daughtry, Carrsville; J. H. Harvey, Farmville, vice-presidents; W. H. R. Powell, Pittsburgh recording secretary; J. E. Reed, Salem, corresponding secretary; Deacon A. Humbles, treasurer; R. H. Bowling, Norfolk, auditor; R. W. Ashburn, Blackstone, statistical secretary. The various boards were elected, also trustees to the Virginia Theological Seminary and college.

The feature following the welcome addresses was the annual message of President T. J. King, D. D., which was freighted with information and inspiration. He is regarded as a safe leader for his people, and the Baptists of Virginia and the other territory covered by the convention look up to him as a spiritual father. Under his leadership the Baptists are doing more for their own work than any time in history. Every effort is to teach the doctrine of "Self Help."

The heart and mind of every Baptist in Virginia is the school on the hill in Lynchburg. This was the work planted by the "fathers" to teach the sons the doctrine of self-help, a lesson which has been well learned. Most of the fathers have passed on and the sons have taken up the work prosecuting it.

In his address, President King paid a tribute to President R. C. Woods, of his leadership in the educational work, and said that the race thanked God for the man. He paid a tribute to the heroes who had fallen asleep in Jesus, but erected a monument, giving work for the young men. In this number he spoke of Bowling, Hayes, Fox and others. Great things are being done by the Negro Baptists, who are going down in their pocket and showing to the world that the Negro can do for himself. During the fiscal year over $92,000 had been raised for the educational work, and several new building are being constructed now.

The address contained so much information that it was ordered printed for distribution among the workers. The next session will be held in Danville, Va.

Thursday afternoon was the educational session. Dr. A. A. Galvin, chairman of the trustee board, presided, and the principal address was delivered by President R. C. Woods, of the Virginia Theological Seminary and College. It was a wonderful address, full of good information and food for thought and reflection.

OUR STARVED COLLEGES.

Constitution 5/15/21

"Financing Social Progress," a new periodical leaflet devoted to higher educational propaganda, published at Memphis, Tenn., has in its initial number an article on "Above the Mason-Dixon Line and Below It," which supplies food for some solid thought in the south.

It is shown that, compared with the support being received by similar institutions north of the Mason-Dixon line, the colleges and universities in the south are being literally starved to death.

"In 1920," says the author of this article, "the vast sum of $87,464,203 was contributed to northern colleges and universities in gifts of $75,000 or more;" while—

"During the same period southern institutions thus received only $250,000—and much of this came from northern donors."

"According to apparently authentic reports," the writer continues—

"The south now has but nine schools not supported by public taxation which have an endowment of $1,000,000 or more. These are Emory, Trinity, Peabody, Rice, Tuskegee, Vanderbilt, Berea, Tulane and Richmond. One of these is a negro institution, while at least five of the nine obtained their funds from northern men.

"Against these nine schools of the south, the north and west has at least seventy-five institutions with an endowment of more than a million."

Within a single year, while the privately-endowed institutions of higher learning of the south were receiving only a quarter of a million dollars, the similar institutions of the north received practically **eighty-seven and one-half millions** in gifts of $75,000 or more, and in addition they received many millions in addition to that in gifts of amounts under $75,000!

This means that the south is to a very large extent still dependent upon the north for its higher intellectual development.

So long as this condition exists the sons and daughters of the masses in the south will be at a disadvantage in educational competition with those of the north. It means that more and more southern boys and girls will be sent north each year for training. This probably will increase proportionately as the wealth and prosperity of the south increases.

Statistics show that Massachusetts, only 8,000 square miles in area and with a population of less than 4,000,000, contains more taxable property—more wealth—than the ten so-called "distinctly southern" states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Texas, whose soil is highly productive, whose combined area is fifty times that of Massachusetts and whose aggregate population is more than 21,000,000.

The answer given to this is that **"the colleges and universities of Massachusetts are worth more than all of those in the south combined!"**

It pays, not only in intellectual and cultural development, but in cold, hard dollars as well, for the people of a state to put money into college and university endowments—as a comparison between little Massachusetts and the whole southern section eloquently attests.

It is high time for the south to give serious consideration to the future in this respect, and to quit starving its educational institutions!

REEL 13

Education – 1921.

Money for Negro Education.

District of Columbia.

CHANGES AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Wash American 2/11/21

Marylander Appointed Secretary Of Law School—Senate Appropriates $116,000 For New Building. Faculty Asks More Pay. Little Interest In Business

By OBSERVER

Washington, February 10.—Mason N. Richardson, white, was elected dean of the law school of Howard University at a meeting of the board of trustees last Friday, succeeding B. F. Leighton, white, who has served in that capacity for more than forty years. Dean Leighton was retired and made dean emeritus. During his regime the school grew and has graduated most of the colored lawyers in the country.

Announcement was made that certain physical reconstructions will be made immediately at the school in order that it may become eligible for membership in the American Association of Law Schools. The law building may be moved on the University campus and day classes held.

James C. Waters was elected librarian and secretary of the university and a member of the law school faculty. He is a son of the late Rev. James C. Waters, who died while pastoring at St. John's A. M. E. Church, Baltimore.

$116,000 FOR NEW BUILDING

Following its old custom of appropriating funds for any kind of vocational work, but drawing the line on substantial appropriations for the higher education of colored people, the Senate agreed to give Howard University $116,000 additional for a Home Economics Building last week. The amount had been cut out by the House, but was put back by the Senate and now "goes to conference. The million dollars, asked for by the university to increase the pitifully low salaries of teachers, and for additions to the overcrowded Dental School, which has 400 students and accommodations for half this number, were not granted.

Added to the $85,000 which Congress appropriated for this same purpose last year, Howard will have a Home Economics Building, costing $201,000.

The university teachers sent in a petition recently for an increase in salaries. At present teachers in Howard University are on a lower salary scale than the teachers in the Washington secondary schools. Many of the professors with large families and a $2500 a year salary have had a struggle to get thru the high prices era. The average professor spends as much time spending his salary to make ends meet as he does earning it.

In one class of the Dental School there are over one hundred students, and in the whole Commercial College there are only fifteen students. There must be something wrong with a university, which cannot encourage more of its young men to enter the business field. Whatever it is Dr. Durkee and Dr. Scott can be trusted to find it out before long. The country needs trained business men now more than it needs recruits in any single one of the professions.

FELLOWSHIPS ESTABLISHED AT HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

Times Plain Dealer 3/26/21

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Howard University by action of its Board of Trustees at the recent meeting in February enjoys the distinction of being the first institution for the educaton of Colored youth to promote graduate work by the establishment of fellowships in various fields of learning. This progressive movement is in accordance with the practice at the best American institutions.

Recipients of fellowships receive compensation from the University for limited service. Applicants must be graduates or prospective graduates of recognized colleges or universities and must have received sufficient under-graduate training in special fields to pursue graduate work. Fellows must undertake a program of graduate work leading to the Master's degree.

The University administration will be pleased to supply further information of interested persons upon application.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY RECEIVES GREAT INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS—ERRONEOUS PUBLICATION CORRECTED—BUDGET FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR AMOUNTS TO $573,850.00

Times Plain Dealer 3/26/21

Washington, D. C., March 24.—Howard University, after receiving last year (1920-1921) an increase in Congressional appropriation nearly as large as the whole amount received for all purposes the year 191-9-1920, and for several years previously, has this year (1921-1922) received at the hands of the Congress, which has just adjourned a total appropriation of $280,000, an increase over the appropriation of $243,000 for the year 1920-1921 of $37,000. Of this appropriation of $280,000 for tht year 1921-1922, $116,000 will go toward additions to the Home Economics Building for which $85,000 were appropriated last year, thereby providing for the University a Home Economics Building, to include Dining Halls and kitchens to accomodate 525 students, to cost $201,000.

Erroneous publication has been made to the effect that the Congressional appropriation for Howard University next year has been reduced by some sixty- nine thousand dollars. This error doubtless grew out of the fact that the chronicler did not await the final action of the House and Senate, but reported upon the items as carried by the House appropriations alone. The Senate recommendations carry the above named sum of $280,000, which appropriation was accepted by the House of Representativts.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of the University, announces that the Government appropriation for next year will be spent as follows: (1) For mainttnance, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the University, ice and stationery, the balance of which shall be paid from donations and other sources, of which sum not less than $2,200 shayy be used for normal instruction, $90,000; (2) For tools, materials, fuel, wages of instructors, and other necessary expenses of the department of manual arts, $20,000; (3) For books, sheling, furniture, and fixtures for the libraries, $1,500; (4) For improvement of grounds and repairs of buildings, $32,500; (5) For additions to the home ecoromics building, to include dinng halls and kitchens, to provide refrigeration, laundry, bakery, garbage incinerator, all equipment necessary for the buildings and also to provide for heating apparatus therefor and material and labor required in bringing heat from the central heating plant at Freedman's Hospital to the buildings, $116,000; (6) Medical Department: For part cost of needed laboratories and buildings, $8,000; (7) For mattrial and apparatus for chemical, physical, biological, and natural-history studies and use in laboratories of the science hall, including cases and shelving, $2,000, (8) Fuel and Light: For part payment for fuel and light, Freedmen's Hospital and Howard University, including necessary labor to care for and operate the same, $10,000; in all $280,000.

In addition to the above the $85,000 appropriated last year will also be spent, bringing tht total amount of Government funds to be expended up to $365,000. The amounts to be spent for carrying on the school of law and the school of medicine will be approximately $90,000; while the amount to bt paid by students in the way of various and sundry fees will amount to $169,350; and from donations, endowment and trust funds approximately $34,500, a total budget for the fiscal year of $573,850.

HOWARD'S $201,000 DINING HALL

Star

MANY IMPROVEMENTS MADE DURING SUMMER

The Savannah Tribune 10/22/21

Washington, D. C., Oct. 20.—During the past summer there have been unusual activities at the Howard University in the way of additions and improvements of physical character. The chief operations have been in connection with the erection of the new $201,000 Dining Hall and Home Economics Building. During the past year plans for the building have been in process of preparation by the architects, Professors William A. Hazel and Albert I. Cassell, instructors in the Architectual Department of the University When completed, the plans were submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and approved. Bids for the construction of the building were opened August 23, 1921, at the Interior Department, in the presence of a large number of bidders—thirty-eight in all and a Board of Award designated by Hon. Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, consisting of the following persons: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer, representing Howard University, Chairman; Mr. W. B. Acker, Assistant Attorney; Mr. James F. Gill, Assistant Superintendent of Buildings Mr. William S. Ayers, Clerk; Mr. Fred H. White, Clerk, representing the Department of the Interior. This Board opened the bids, the lowest of which were:

General contract for the building: The Consolidated Engineering Company of Baltimore, Maryland, $169,000 for steel construction, The Bethlehem Fabricators Company, Bethlehem, Pa., $15,470.00; for plumbing and heating, The Federal Heating Company, Washington, D. C., $14,711.00; for electrical construction, E. CV. Gramm, Washington, D. C., $2,750.00. Total $201,931.00.

After certain substitutions and eliminations of materials had been made by the architects to bring the total amount within the appropriation, the Board recommended the award of the several contracts to the above bidders, the recommendation having been approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The work of excavation has already begun. The reinforced concrete foundations are now being laid, and the building will be ready for occupancy about March 1, 1922.

By an executive order of the President of the United States, all plans

for public buildings, statues, parks, etc., within the District of Columbia, must be submitted for judgment, to the Commission of Fine Arts, a body composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman; Mr. John Russell Pope, Mr. James L. Greenleaf, Mr. James E. Fraser, Mr. Henry Bacon, Mr. Louis Ayers, and Mr H Siddons Nowbrey. Mr. John Russell Pope, of New York, is one of the most distinguished architects of America, while Mr. Henry Bacon, of New York, is the architect of the beautiful Lincoln Memorial, now approaching completion in Washington. Recently Dr. Scott, Secretary-Treasurer of the University, and the architects of the building, Messrs. Hazel and Cassel, appeared before the Commission to discuss not only the plans of the new dining hall and home economics building but also the beautification of the Howard University grounds. The Commission has reported to the Secretary of the Interior their approval of the plans, the first plans designed by Negro architects to have been submitted to this high authority for official criticism.

In approving the plans for the new dining hall and home economics building, Mr. Charles Moore, Chairman of the Fine Art Commission, writes:

"The plans and location (Dining Hall and Home Economics Building), wree approved by the Commission. The time now seems propitious for a general plan for the development of Howard University which is going to occupy a large and important area in the District of Columbia, and the proper development of which Institution can add very greatly to the attractiveness of the City This fact can be readily seen when one considers that the University grounds join the McMillan Park, which in turn joins the Soldiers Home grounds. The authorities of the University, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts, are quite competent to make such a plan"

Next in importance are the improvements in and about Science Hall, consisting of a sunken concreted area twelve feet wide along the front and two sides of the building, with retaining wall and stone-capped parapet walls and broad stairs leading down from the surrounding grounds. T work has added greatly to the appearance of the building and cost about $5,00000 Broad concrete steps have also been built down the terraced slope from the Chapel to a concrete walk leading to Science Hall intersecting a similar walk from the Hall to the Administration Building

An important improvement has also been made in the girl's dormitory (Miner Hall) by the installation of a bath room on the third floor Similar ones were installed on the first and second floors last year Miner Hall has now on each of the floors up-to-date bath rooms with tiled walls and floors, furnished with ample showers and other fixtures of the most approved sanitary type. They cost nearly $5,000.00. In the boy's dormitory (Clark Hall) eight showers have been installed in the basement and other improvements of a sanitary nature costing about $3,500.00. not counting the elaborate sanitary improvements made during the summer of 1920.

The appearance and convenience of the main administration building has been greatly enhanced by the installation of new electric lights in the halls and in every class room, and drinking fountains in the halls. Many minor improvements have been made, including painting and the laying out of large beds of ornamental plants on the campus The University Administration s beng congratulated on all hands for the excellent appearance of both buildings and grounds. The Medical School building at Fifth and W. Sts. and the Law School bulding at 420 Fifth street, N. W., have also received considerable attention. The improvements which have been made add much to the comfort of the large number of students enrolled.

SEPARATE BATHING BEACH INCLUDED IN COMMISSIONERS' ESTIMATES TO CONGRESS

The Washington Tribune

Many Items of Vital Interest To Tribune Readers are Listed in Budget

D.C. 12/10/21

Under the regular procedure and according to custom, the District Commissioners have sent to Congress, the estimate of money needed for the next fiscal year, beginning July 1st. The Commissioners are asking appropriations totaling $25,570,876. The list covers everything from the salary of the judiciary to janitors' supplies at the Insane Asylum. Tucked however, in this voluminous report are many items of special interest to The Tribune's readers.

Increased sums are asked for many of our institutions for maintainance as well as for salaries. Many additions to the public schools are asked for in the report. One of the largest items asked for outside of the schools and hospitals, is $29,500 for a bath house, and bathing beach.

The Tribune early last summer called the public's attention to the necessity of organizing to get a decent bathing beach and succeeded in having a committee of prominent citizens call at Col. Sherrill's office in reference to the matter. Little or no information could be obtained as to anything definite, however. The report shows, though, that the District Commissioners have decided upon some procedure and are asking Congress for the money with which to to carry it out. The proposal is to construct a bathing beach and a bath house for the Colored population of the city.

The Freedmen's Hospital is to get an increased appropriation next year if the report goes through. The Commissioners are asking for $45,000 for the Hospital, which is an increase of $5,000 over last year's amount.

For the Industrial Home School for Colored Children at Blue Plains, $54,940 is asked, which is sufficient to grant a raise in salaries to many of its employees. A miscellaneous request is also made for this institution for $20,000 for maintenance and repairs and improvements to buildings.

For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, $2,500.

District Schools

The salary of the Assistant Superintendent is placed $4,500 a year. The salary of the principal of the Junior High School is to be $2,700 with with an increase of $100 per year for five years. An Assistant principal is provided for in the report, at a salary of $2,400, who is also to be Dean of Girls at Dunbar High. The Commissioners are asking for matrons at Miner Normal, Dunbar High, Shaw Junior High and Armstrong Manual Training at salaries of $600 each.

In the list of new buildings and additions, the Commissioners are asking for $140,000 for an eight room addition to the Lovejoy school; for the erection of an eight room addition to the Phillips school, $140,000; for purchase of additional land adjoining the Garrison School, $6,000; for the erection of an eight room addition to the Garrison School, $140,000. The report also calls for the installation of sanitary drinking fountains in the schools; the report also provides for an eight room addition to the Mott school.

Additional play grounds are to be provided if the report is accepted by Congress, also the keeping open of many of the playgrounds during the summer months.

Shaw Junior High is to receive furniture and equipment to the extent of $7,500 worth. The Community Centers, with which Mrs. Pelham is connected, are to continue according to the report; $35,000 is asked for this work for the coming year.

The education of Colored Deaf Mutes belonging to the District of Columbia, in Maryland or some other state under contract, is also provided for; $5,000 being asked for this fund.

In regard to the $29,500 Bathing Beach, no details are given as to its possible location. However, this will come up before the Congressional Comittee which will handle the bill.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education—1921

Arkansas

Money for Negro Education

SHORTER COLLEGE RECEIVES GIFT OF $5,000.00 FROM EXTENSION OF WORK

Dallas Enterprise 3/26/21

Repairs Totaling $10,000 Have Already Been Begun on Tyree Hall. Little Rock Chamber of Commerce to Help in its Completion.

(By J. A. Bailey, Head of Commercial Dept.)

North Little Rock, Arkansas, March 24.—On July 5th, 1920, Dr. S. L. Greene asked permission of the Executive Board of Shorter College to enter negotiations with the General Education Board of New York to assist in the repairing of Tyree Hall. The same by granted resolution specifications were drawn by the Parker Construction Co., for improvements to aggregate a total cost of $10,000. The application was field by the president with the General Education Board January 8th, 1921, and at a regular meeting of the accepted and a donation of $5,000 awrded.

The happy feature about this whole matter locally was that when the president of the school handed this letter to the General Education Board to the Editor of The Arkansas Gazette (the metropolitan newspaper of the state the fond would suggested that if the president would call upon the white citizens of Little Rock, through the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce he felt sure that they would match the gift with $5,000 more.

After reporting the same to members of the Executive Board and with their approval and helpful co-operation the above negotiations were entered into, and arrangements for an interview with the Chamber of Commerce was made by reputable white citizens including the following Hon Fred Haskel, editor Arkansas Gazette, Dr. J. L. Bond, State Supt. Public Instruction, Judge W. B. Smith, Mr. W. E. Lenon, president Peoples Savings Bank, Mr. Roy Thompson, president Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. F. H. Ferham, manager board of trade.

President Greene ably supported by the very efficient Executive Board including Drs. V. M. Townsend, W. T. Pope, G. H. Evans, Wm. Lempkin, L. S. Overall, J. D. Dennis and J. W. Shumpert made good of this opportunity as never before to present the worthy claims of Shorter College to this distinguished group of Arkansas capitalists, and as a result we received the unanimous approval of the Board and assurance that the required gift would be raised and awarded to our school.

So cheering was the news of this gift of $5,000 from the General Education Board and the assuring consideration of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce that altogether unknowing to the president the faculty and student body staged a surprise ovation at one of the Chapel services. The president was surprised by a group of young men entering the front gate lifted into the air on their shoulders and brought into the chapel dangling in the air and placed in his usual chair on the platform amidst a volley of cheer and applause. Vice President O. I. Moppins, presided and complimentary resolutions were offered by Dean A. H. Hill, Prof. W. J. C. Hunter, representing the faculty and by Messrs. G. W. Blakly and Harry Kenyon representing the student body. The College Band played and the resolutions were adopted amidst great applause.

So long have our young men endured the inconvenient accommodations of Tyree Hall as compared with the comfortable quarters of the young ladies in both Conner and Turner Coley Halls until the Executive Board joined the General Education Board in pushing the improvements to an early completion. Therefore if weather conditions permit we shall be able to present to our people who come here in May practically a new Tyree Hall and our students can spread the news of their comfortable quarters during the summer.

$11,000 Secured This Session from The General Education Board of New York and $5,000 More Being Raised for the School by Local White Citizens.

Spring Rally Expected to Net $25,000 From Twenty Presiding Elder Districts during Commencement Week. Bishop Ross Rounding Out Year's Work in Splendid Fashion.

Christian Recorder

North Little Rock, Ark.—The 35th Commencement Exercises of Shorter College, which begins Thursday, May 5th and terminates Thursday, May 12th, will close one of the most prosperous years in the history of the institution and our work in general in Arkansas. 5/5/21

Despite unfavorable economic conditions throughout the country the school's attendance this year has continued at full capacity. Our administrative forces of both the internal and general government have been for the most part equal to every emergency and we stand upon the threshold of what promises to be one of the greatest commencement weeks in our history.

Each day's exercises have been well planned, the graduating classes are unusually large and our invited speakers, are, for the most part, of both connectional and national renown.

It should be said that the present year's work has been a remarkable one from many viewpoints. Our illustrious episcopate, in the person of Bishop I. N. Ross, D. D., LL. D., has verily laid himself out for the maintenance and perpetuation of the very splendid heritage bequeathed to him by the noble services of a venerable line of distinguished predecessors.

The two itineraries through the state visiting every presiding elder district and almost every charge has indeed won for him a most cherished place in the hearts of the Arkansas ministry and laity of all denominations, as well as the leaders of the opposite race in both church and state.

With a background of this kind, there has been no appeal that he has made for the work that has not been more than met to the end that it is expected that the May meeting, together with the large sums already reported will round out doubtless as large a sum, if not greater than that has been raised in any one year by any district in our connection. A detailed account of which will probably be available for publication in a short while.

Together with the stupendous work done by the Trustees, Presiding Eiders, Pastors and Laymen in the above respect, doubtless the most encouraging feature has been the splendid recognition shown by philanthropic boards of the North and East and our local white citizens of the state in the recent gifts to our institution.

The last gift secured was $4,000 a few days ago which brings our gifts up to $11,000 this session alone from the General Education Board of New York with $5,000 more being raised for the school by Little Rock white people, as a result of letters of recommendation placed in the hands of the President of the institution by the Governor of the state, State Superintendent of Education, Mayor of the city, Presidents of the leading banks and local Chamber of Commerce.

The following is a brief outline of Commencement Week:

Thursday, May 5th, Musical Department Exercises.

Friday, May 6th, Grammar School Exercises.

Address, Rev. E. C. Foreman, D. D., Pastor Allen Temple, Pine Bluff, Ark.

Sunday, May 8th, 10:00 a. m., Baccalaureate Sermon, President S. L. Green. 3:00 p. m., Religious Societies.—Address, Miss Annie Gilliam. 8:00 p. m., Annual Sermon, Rev. E. J. Lunon, D. D., Presiding Elder, Forest City District.

Monday, May 9th, Anniversary Literary Societies. Address, Prof. J. W. Eichelberger, A. M., Principal Waters Institute, Warren, Ark.

Tuesday, May 10th, Annual Trustee oBard Meeting, Bishop I. N. Ross presiding

Wednesday, May 11th, 2:00 p. m., Industrial Day. Address, Dr. Bradford Knapp, Dean of Agricultural Arkansas State University, Fayetteville, Ark.

Wednesday, May 11th, 8:00 p. m., Graduating Exercises, Normal, Commercial and High School Departments. Address, President R. W. Mance, Allen University, Columbia, S. C.

hTursday, May 12th, 10:00 a. m., Commencement day, address, Rev. R. C. Ransome, D. D., LL. D., Editor A. M. E. Review, Ocean Port, N. J.

The public is cordially invited to attend all of the above exercises.

Yours for humanity,
S. L. Greene, President Shorter College, North Little Rock, Arkansas.

Education — 1921.

Money for Negro education.

MAGIC CITY RECTOR AIDS NEGRO SCHOOL

Montgomery Advertiser 1/24/21

Report of Imperative Need Before Diocesan Council Meets Success Thursday

At the session of the Episcopal Diocesan Council Thursday afternoon, Rev. Middleton J. Barnwell, rector of the Church of the Ascension at Birmingham donated $1,500 for the support of St. Mark's school, the colored education instiution maintained at Birmingham by the Diocese.

His action followed the reading of reports by Rev. C. W. Brooks, principal of the school, and Rev. J. A. Van Hoose, member of the board of trustess, which showed its financial condition to be rather distressing. It was shown that nearly 300 students are

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE GETS ANOTHER BEQUEST FROM RICH NEW YORKER 2/20/21

Times Plaindealer

Tuskegee Institute, Feb. 2[illegible].—Announcement was made by R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, that he had received notice from the bankers of the late Alfred T. White, drowned at Forest Lake, N. Y., January 29, that the deceased had arranged for the transfer of more than $40,000 in securities to the endowment fund of the institute.

This is the second large benefaction received at the hands of the deceased New Yorker, the "White Hall" located at Tuskegee Institute, erected in 1907, having been built by the deceased as a memorial to his father, Alexander Moses White, and is one of the largest and best equipped of the six dormitories for girls at the schools. It is used at present as headquarters for the girls' department.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN MACHINERY

Nashville Globe 4/6/21

A. and I. State Normal Gets Big Donation From U. S. Government.

Forty thousand dollars worth of machinery has just been received in Nashville by the A. and I. State Normal. While the announcement of this gift from the United States Government to the school was made some time ago, Prof. W. J. Hale, the principal, says its arrival had been expected almost daily, but not until recently were they rewarded out at the school for their pains in looking. The securing of this gift is regarded by those in educational circles who know, as the best scoop that has been made by any state school in the country, and it is said that it was all due to the fact that Prof. Hale knew when and how to strike. He has been making a few quiet trips to the East during the past year with a view of getting for the school here in this city, certain equipments that would guarantee an increased attendance and a larger student body for lne arts and mechanical studies, says some in Nashville who are close to the school. It seems that Prof. Hale did not divulge his plans not even to his closest friends, and even when the fact came annnouncing the donation was secure and the gift practically assured, it seems that he was reticent in making any formal boast, but now that the machinery is in the city and on the grounds out at the school, and that the building to house this machinery is being pushed rapidly to completion, President Hale is willing and in fact, solicitous that the friends of the institution who have watched its growth, shall share with the student body and faculty the philanthropy shown by the United States Government in sending here to a Nashville institution, which is a state school, this great gift.

Alabama.

State Board of Education in Session Monday Passes on Many Important Matters; Butler County High School Located at Greenville; Full Board Present

advertiser 4/10/21

A new fifty thousand dollar dormitory for girls is soon to be erected at the Montgomery Normal School for Negroes. Announcement that work on this new building would begin at once, was made by State Superintendent of Education John W. Abercrombie Monday, following a meeting of the State Board of Education, at which Dr. Abercrombie reported the general education board has made an appropriation of $30,000, to be used for this purpose.

The Alabama legislature has already appropriated $20,000 additional for this same work. This appropriation by the legislature was conditioned upon the raising of a like amount from other sources. The amount raised from other sources totalled $30,000 or $10,000 in excess of the conditional amount it is announced. A building already owned by the school will be outfitted as a dormitory for boys, it is stated.

Reorganization of schools throughout the state as required by the new school code, the board of education decided will begin on October1 of the present year and will be carried out as rapidly as conditions will permit. The presidents of all state normal schools were reelected. Superintendents of State secondary schools were re-elected, with the exception of the schools at Jackson, Sylacauga and Hamilton. At Sylacauga and Hamilton it was stated the present superintendents are not candidates for re-election, while it is not yet certain whether the superintendent at Jackson will be a candidate to succeed himself.

To fill the vacancy created by the resignation of D. J. Burleson, as supervisor of vocational agriculture, the board of education elected R. E. Cammack a member of the Jefferson county high school faculty. Mr. Cammack will take over the duties of the office on July 1.

It was reported by the special commission of the board which is handling all matters pertaining to the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes, at Huntsville, that the former president, W. S. Buchanan, was released on April 1; that the boarding department had been taken over by the committee and that Dean T. R. Parker had been installed as acting president for the remainder of the year. The commission's action was approved by the board, which also authorized Dr. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education to issue certificates of indebtedness to those holding legal claims against the A. and M. Institute for Negroes at the time this institution came under the control of the state board of education on July 1, 1920.

Location of the new Butler county high school at Greenville, Ala., was dicided upon by the board, on condition that the building be erected in accordance with the board's regulations. When established, this school will receive $4,000 per annum in state support. Georgiana and McKenzie were also considered by the board when the matter of the location of the school came up for settlement.

Before adjourning Monday's session to June 9, when another meeting will be held at the capitol, the state board of education passed a resolution requesting the Governor to organize the State Council of Education, provision for which is made by the legislature in the new School Code. This council will be composed of the Governor, as chairman, two members of the state board of education, the presidents of the University of Alabama, the Alabama Polytechnic Institute and the Alabama Technical Institute and College for Women also one member of the boards of trustees of each of these institutions. It will be the duty of this board to study the needs of higher education and of education in general throughout the state and endeavor to encourage the healthful development of all educational agencies; allocate wisely among existing agencies the different portions of the task of training, insofar as may not be inconsistent with the powers and duties of the boards of trustees of the three institutions of higher learning and the state board of education, as prescribed by the Constitution of the State by law.

Monday's meeting of the state board of education, convened at the state capitol at 10 o'clock a. m. and remained in continuous session until 8:45 p. m. with the exception of an interval of an hour and a half for lunch. Those present were: Governor Thomas E. Kilby, chairman; Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education; A. H. Carmichael, Tuscumbia; Dr. D. T. McCall, Mobile; Dr. R. H. McCaslin, Montgomery and Alfred Tyler, Anniston.

Immediately after convening Dr. Abercrombie reported to the board the execution of contracts for text-books adopted at the January meeting. He was authorized to select a new physics manual text-book, to take the place of the one now in use in the county high schools. Dr. Abercrombie also reported progres made in the suit brought by the state against Silver-Burdette and Company, publishers, of Boston, Mass., for alleged breach of contract, explaining that this suit is now pe- ing in the federal court. The state department of education was authorized by the board to keep a special ledger for the listing of all deeds to property held by the state for school purposes.

One of the most interesting features of the meeting was the approval by the board of recommendations by the department relating to modifications in regulations for the issuing of teacher's certificates, and the authorizing of the certification of teachers of music in high schools and supervisors of music in elementary schools. Such certification had previously been recomended by the Alabama Music Teachers' Association. Following the presentation of reports for the current year by all presidents of state normal schools, the faculty nominations for these schools were confirmed.

The board authorized the State Superintendent of Education to make adjustments in courses of study and text books in county high schools that may be rendered necessary by the reorganization of school which starts on October 1, 1921

CONVERSE ESTATE PUT AT $21,000,000

Bulk of Banker's Riches Left to Widow, Children and Grandchildren.

MANY GIFTS TO COLLEGES

2

Art Bequests Are Made to the Metropolitan Museum and to Harvard University.

OLD FRIENDS REMEMBERED

$100,000 to Amherst Memorial Library—$500,000 to United Hospital Fund of New York.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
APRIL 13, 1921

The will of Edmund C. Converse, banker, who died recently, was filed for probate in Greenwich, Conn., yesterday, disposing of an estate said to reach $20,000,000 in personal property and $1,000,000 in realty. After gifts to charitable, benevolent and educational institutions amounting to about $2,000,000, provision for all of the employes of Mr. Converse and legacies to friends the balance of the estate is left in trust for the widow, children and grandchildren of the deceased.

A summary of the gifts to public institutions made given out yesterday included:

To the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Van Dyck's portrait of Mlle. Cottigniers and collection of Chinese, Persian, Japanese and Italian ceramics, mortuary glass, jades and other hard stones.

To Harvard College, Gainsborough's famous portrait of Count Rumford, an ancestor of Mr. Converse on his mother's side. It was understood the picture cost $75,000 when Mr. Converse acquired it in 1912.

To Rumford Historical Society of Woburn, Mass., $25,000.

To Christ's Church of Greenwich, Conn., $100,000 as an endowment fund.

To the Congregational Church of East Stanwich, Conn., $10,000.

To the Boy Scouts of America $35,000, of which $10,000 is to be applied for the benefit of Greenwich Local Council of Boy Scouts.

To Greenwich Country Club $10,000 for the purchase of prizes for the annual Fourth of July sports.

To the Bankers' Club of New York, composed of employes of the Bankers Trust Company, $25,000.

To the Bankers Trust Company pension fund for employes, $100,000.

To Alaquippa Lodge, F and A. M., of McKeesport, Pa., $10,000.

To the Young Men's Christian Association of Greenwich, Conn., $100,000 for its endowment fund.

To the New York Dispensary, $25,000.

To the New York Zoological Society of the City of New York, $50,000.

To St. Thomas's Episcopal Church of New York City, for its charitable purposes, $50,000.

To Amherst College, $200,000 for the upkeep and development of the Converse Memorial Library.

To Greenwich General Hospital, $100,000.

To the Liberty Club, composed of employes of the Liberty National Bank, $25,000.

To Tancred Commandery, K. T., F. and A. M. Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., the sum of $10,000.

To the Charitable Society of Englewood, $5,000.

To the United Hospital Fund of New York, $500,000.

To each of the following institutions, $50,000 to establish E. C. Converse Scholarship Funds:

(From over)

Amherst College, Bowdoin College, Dartmouth College, Leland Stanford Jr. University, Oberlin College, Smith College, Trinity College, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Wells College and Williams College.

To the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, $100,000.

To Metropolitan Hospital of the City of New York, for its Social Service Department, $25,000.

Mr. Converse gives to his wife $100,000 outright and creates a trust fund of $1,000,000 for her, which upon her death becomes part of the residuary estate. To his daughter, Katherine Converse Strong, Mr. Converse gives $1,000,000 outright. He also creates a trust fund of $1,000,000 and directs the executors to pay the income to Katherine Converse Strong as long as she lives, the principal to go as she may appoint in her will. If she does not dispose of it by will it is to go to her issue in equal shares per stirpes.

To his daughter Antoinette, Countess Von Wartensleben of Germany, he gives the income from a trust fund of $1,000,000 to be applied to her maintenance and the maintenance, support and education of her children. Upon her death the fund is be divided among her lawful issue per stirpes.

To Judith Adams Converse, wife of his son Edmund C. Converse Jr, is bequeathed $100,000 outright. A trust fund of $1,000,000 is also created for the maintenance of this son and his wife and their children. Eventually the entire fund will go to the children share and share alike.

Another trust fund of $800,000 is created for the benefit of Edmund Converse, third, a grandson, and trust funds of $400,000 each are created for each of the other grandchildren who may survive him.

Other bequests were:

Jeanne M. Green, widow of Warren L. Green of Greenwich, the income from a trust fund of $100,00 during her life.

Edmund Converse Blagden, a grandnephew, of Greenfield, Mass., $25,000.

Three namesakes, Edmund Converse Jaycox, Edmund Converse Durgin, Edmund Converse Campbell, $5,000.

To another namesake, Edmund Converse Monell, $25,000.

To Dr. Martin J. Echeverria, New York City, physician and friend, $50,000.

To Dr. William H. Bishop, another physician-friend, $20,000.

To Aimee Alexander, New York friend of the testator's wife, $25,000.

To Hannah S. Miller, the testator's secretary, $50,000.

To Percy Atkinson of New York, an employe, $20,000.

To George A. Drew, manager of Convers Manor, the Converse Greenwich estate, $25,000.

To Adolfo Chaudon, a former secretary, who is now in Switzerland and broken in health, $50,000.

To Susan Converse McCleary, a second cousin, $5,000.

To Frederick S. Converse of Westwood, Mass., a cousin, $50,000.

To Joseph Doeber, golf professional at the Greenwich Country Club, $5,000.

To his "old friend and business associate," Harral Tenny, President of the Greenwich Trust Company and Vice President of the New York Trust Company, $15,000.

To Margaret M. Crowley of New York, his personal stenographer, $5,000.

To Julian W. Curtiss of Greenwich, a friend, $10,000.

To James L. Ashley of New York, $50,000.

To each head of a department at Convers Manor farm, in the employ of the testator more than five years before his death, $1,000.

To each in his employ more than two years before the testator's death, $250, and to all others $100.

To Josephine Blagden, a niece, of Stockbridge, Mass., is given $125,000.

The executors are directed to hold the residue of the estate in trust and to pay the income in equal shares to Katherine Converse Strong, Antoinette von Wartensleben and Edmund C. Converse Jr. children of the testator, and upon their death to their children.

Alfred Jaretzki of New York City and Bankers Trust Company are appointed executors and trustees.

DR. POLLARD IS ELECTED PRES. OF UNIVEESITY

Birmingham 4/30/21

Special to The Birmingham Reporter.

Selma, Ala., April 21.—Declaring that Selma University raised $45,672 during ten months, not including $16,000 cash from insurance on chapel burned February 23; that all current expenses paid to date; that the school registered 681 students during the year, 58 of whom were preachers and all in charge of 32 instructors, Dr. Robert T. Pollard, President, read his partial annual report before the trustees of the institution which held their annual meeting at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Selma, on Wednesday.

The Rev. Dr. I. T. Simpson, of Tuscaloosa, chairman of the board, presided and was re-elected.

Dr. Pollard's report was received with enthusiasm and he was unanimously re-elected President for the year. All the teachers were re-elected with the exception of three, who resigned, and their places will be filled by the Executive Committee.

Commenting on the outlook for the school, Dr. Pollard stated that funds for the new chapel are coming in from all parts of the State including a check for $25.00 just received from a well-known firm in Selma.

The Executive Committee, Dr. J. A. Martin, chairman, and Professor R. B. Hudson, secretary, reported plans and specifications for the new Dinkins Memorial Chapel. The plans proposed the erection of the new chapel on the present site with some improvements on the building, destroyed by fire including apparatus for steam heating. Bids will be received and the Executive Commitee is authorized to begin work as early as possible and have the building ready for use by the opening of the term, October 1. The trustees decided on a vigorous campaign for $40,000.00.

The trustees unanimously voted to give President Pollard a vacation with all expenses paid.

The school has had the most successful year in its history. Rev. A. F. Owens was re-elected dean of the Theological Department and Prof. William H. Dinkins was retained dean of the Literary Department.

Among the trustees present were: Dr. John W. Goodgame, Dr. M. Thornton and Dr. G. L. Thornton, Birmingham; Dr. J. W. Beverly, Montgomery; Dr. I. T. Simpson, Tscaloosa; Dr. J. D. Maddox, Eufaula; Dr. J. W. T. Cunningham, Carrollton; Rev. S. H. Poe, Plateau, and Dr. D. V. Jemison, Dr. J. A. Martin, Dr. D. M. Coleman and Prof. R. B. Hudson, Dr. L. L. Burwell, Dr. J. W. Moorer, Dr. L. W. Calloway and D. T. West, Selma; Rev. C. J. Davis, Montgomery; Rev. R. H. Williams, Thomasville; Rev. E. M. Moton, Ensley; Rev. E. L. Randall, Selma; Rev. J. N. Brown, Gadsden; J. C. Carrington and S. S. Dozier, Uniontown; Rev. C. H. English, Mobile.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
FEBRUARY 20, 1921

$40,000 TO TUSKEGEE.

Tuskegee, Ala., Feb. 19.—Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, announced today that Alfred T. White of New York, accidentally drowned recently, bequeathed to Tuskegee Institute more than $40,000 in securities.

COLORED EDUCATORS ASK AID FOR SCHOOL

Montgomery Advertiser 10/29/21

Recently Purchased School For Colored Youths and Ask Additional Funds

4/15/21

An appeal for funds to pay for the colored schools property recently purchased on the Mt. Meigs road, by the A. M. E. Church, has been issued by leaders of the denomination.

This action follows a visit Thursday of Bishop B. F. Lee, of Xenia, Ohio, presiding over this diocese of the A. M. E. Church, who with 30 leading negro Methodist ministers of Alabama and many other interested persons, inspected the property Thursday. Twenty autos were furnished for the trip by negroes of Montgomery, and dinner was provided for all present. Bishop Lee and others in the party expressed themselves as highly pleased with the property, which was formerly St. Joseph's Catholic College.

The property cost the denomination $30,000 and of this the sum of $11,000 has been already paid. A drive is under way to raise $6,000 additioonal by June 1, and the members of the church in Montgomery and throughout the State are expected to contribute to the fund.

NAMED SCHOOLS IN WILL

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 28.—Bequests of $1,500 each to Hampton Institute and Tuskegee Institute are contained in the will of Mrs. Katherine Newlin, admitted to probate here recently. The testatrix died at 1834 Pine street on Sept. 28, leaving an estate valued at $60,000.

$2,000,000 IN PUBLIC REQUESTS BY CONVERSE

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
APRIL 13, 1921

New York Capitalist Leaves $250,000 to Amherst; Other Institutions Benefit

NEW YORK, April 12.—Public bequests totaling about $2,000,000 are contained in the will of Edmund C. Converse, New York capitalist, who died in Pasadena April 5.

The will, made public here tonight, provides that $700,000 shall go to ten colleges. Amherst gets $200,000 for up-keep and development of the Converse memorial library and $50,000 to establish an E. C. Converse scholarship fund.

Nine other colleges receive $50,000 each to establish similar funds: Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Leland Stanford, Jr., Oberlin, Smith, Trinity, Tuskegee, Wells and Williams.

Gainsborough's famous picture of Count Rumford is left Harvard, while $25,000 is given the Rumford Historical Society of Woburn, Mass.

Other public bequests include: Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York, portraits, ceramics, mortuary glass, jades and other hard stones; Boy Scouts of America, $35,000; Alaquippa Masonic Lodge, McKeesport, Pa., $10,000; New York Zoological Society of the city of New York, $50,000; St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, New York city, for its charitable purposes, $50,000; Tancred Commandery, K. T. and A. M. Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., $10,000, and the Charitable Society of Englewood, N. J., $5000.

The will also makes ample provision for all the employees of Mr. Converse. After several legacies to relatives and friends, the balance of the estate is left in trust for the widow, children and grandchildren.

WANTS $1,000 FOR TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

BINGHAMTON N. Y. SUN
MAY 17, 1921

Field Worker Here to Conduct Campaign for Benefit of Famous Negro School

A campaign to raise $1,000 to provide running expenses of Tuskegee Institute has been started in Binghamton by C. Harvey Robinson, field worker of the school for New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Mr. Robinson is making arrangements with several local pastors and school officials for talks on the great negro training school and need for funds to carry on the work.

The annual running expenses of the school are $400,000. The school trains each year 2,040 students. Half of this amount must be raised by the public, according to Mr. Robinson, and it is through campaigns of this nature that the money is raised.

Recent campaigns in other cities conducted by the workers include Rochester which contributed $13,000; Jamestown, $554; Elmira, $350 and Ithaca, $200. The campaign here will last about three weeks. People who do not get a chance to contribute at the churches where Mr. Robinson speaks may send contributions direct to him at No. 32 Carroll street. Checks should be drawn to Warren Logan, treasurer of Tuskegee. Many people from Binghamton, of which he has a list, have aided in supporting the institution in the past.

More than 4,000 applications for enrollment at the school were received last year and the limited facilities show the dire need for more funds and additional buildings.

Mr. Robinson will speak at the High School Wednesday morning and at a meeting of the Bible Class of the West Presbyterian church, Sunday noon.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., Nov. 16.—Principal Moton announced today that he had received notice that the late Mrs. Betty Williams of Flemington, New Jersey has recently died leaving a will which provided for Tuskegee Institute to receive from her estate approximately $2,500. During her lifetime Mrs. Williams was an admirer of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, and on several occasions had given evidence of her interest in the work of Tuskegee Institute.

Education - 1921.

Georgia

Money for Negroes..

The Challenge of the Future

Atlanta Constitution 7/26/21

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON

Does education pay?

The University of Georgia is just one of a great system of advanced training in this state, and yet this one institution has furnished 37 congressmen, 10 United States senators, 2 United States supreme court justices, 11 governors of Georgia, 33 college presidents, 100 college professors, 37 supreme court justices, 13 military officers who attained the rank of general, four United States ministers to foreign powers, a secretary of the treasury, several bishops of the Methodist and the Episcopal churches, and scores of men of letters whose work is known nationally in science, history, law, and literature.

And thousands of high class, successful professional men, business men, farmers, captains of industry, teachers—citizens, all, of this and other states who have made their imprint into the affairs of life.

Does education pay?

* * * *

And yet, what is the status of Georgia in education?

Frankly I am ashamed to tell the plain, unvarnished truth; and but for the fact that it is an unconquerable challenge for the future I would not do so.

Listen, men of the legislature—

And, instead of bowing your heads in humiliation, lift them with the firm determination that this empire state of the south, one of the richest in the union in comparison of assets with liabilities, shall not continue to tail the list in the future, but shall take her place, gradually but surely and firmly, in the ranks of the progressives—

During its early history, Georgia was one of the most progressive states in the union in educational matters.

In 1850 the state of Georgia stood ninth in education. Only eight states preceded her in the number of chartered academies and enrollment of students.

But in 1921 Georgia stands at the lower end of the list. The last report of the United States Bureau of Education shows Georgia's rank among the states.

For college attendance compared with population, Georgia stands thirty-fourth.

For attendance at publicly supported universities, colleges, and normal schools, Georgia stands thirty-seventh.

For university receipts from public sources per student, Georgia stands 40th.

For university receipts from public sources per capita of population, Georgia stands 44th.

For annual university appropriations from the state legislature, Georgia stands thirty-fifth, only seven places from the bottom.

Georgia's total present annual expenditures for all higher education within its borders is $445,000 less than the annual expenditure for chewing gum.

In 1920, the state of Georgia had 2,000 schools which were either closed or manned by teachers who were under standard. No other state in the union has so poor a record.

* * * *

Other southern states are able to support their universities. North Carolina appropriated this year $1,490,000 for new university buildings and provided $500,000 a year for maintenance. It appropriated in addition $300,000 to the women's college, and raised its appropriation to the agricultural college to $600,000 for the next two years.

Louisiana has cared for her state university by a two per cent tax on the natural resources of the state which will amount to over $3,500,000 a year for four years, and is preparing to provide a one mill tax for maintenance after that time.

The Arkansas state legislature of 1921 raised the tax for the support of the university from four-ninths of a mill to one mill.

In the past ten years, the state of Georgia has given $10,000 for the erection of new university buildings. During that time the number of students has increased from 654 to 1,262.

The demands on the university plant and equipment have therefore doubled, and only $10,000 has been appropriated for enlargement.

From the returns of a canvas of state universities, it appears that Georgia foots the list for building expenditures during the last ten years. Her nearest competitor was Kentucky, whose expenditure was fifteen times as great as that of Georgia.

Other states have provided hundreds of thousands and even millions for new university and college buildings during those same ten years.

* * * *

Look at the figures in the south:

North Carolina	$2,176,012
Texas	1,181,762
Tennessee	1,000,000
Mississippi	966,500
Arizona	875,500
West Virginia	500,000
Arkansas	350,000
Florida	262,000
Alabama	155,000
Kentucky	150,000
Georgia	10,000

The shame of it!

And do you know by reason of this continual starving the university hundreds of students have been turned away because of lack of dormitory room?

For the men at the university there are only 90 rooms, originally intended for 90 students. When numbers became too great, 180 students were crowded into these rooms. Now there are 270 students living in these same 90 rooms—an over-crowded and unhealthy condition that should not be tolerated.

This year, when all housing space on the campus and in the town had been used, three boys lived for weeks in an old barn rather than give up a university education. They finally found a place to stay, but not in college dormitories. This is the sort of men Georgia is denying an education. In 1910, with 531 students, the dormitories housed 270 men.

In 1920, with 1,262 students, the dormitories still housed only 270 men.

In ten years the state has not added one room for university housing.

Can you grasp the seriousness, the significance of that fact?

* * * *

I shall not discuss the starvation methods that have been adopted toward the professors — instructors starved for the finer things of life, and scores of them remaining only through their loyalty and devotion, hoping against hope that some day the challenge would be met, and Georgia's assembly would find a way to do its duty.

These conditions obtain in the face of the greatest call for service the state has made upon the university for decades.

Georgia has recently made tremendous strides in high-school education. In 1909 there were only 94 graduates of four-year high schools. This year there will be between four and five thousand—an increasing percentage of whom are seeking a university education.

This growth in the demand for college education is nation-wide.

Within the last five years the increase in attendance at twenty-two publicly-supported universities has been 52,019.

It is conservatively estimated that Georgia will be called on to care for an increase of from four to five hundred per cent within the next thirty years.

Vision in affairs of state, leadership in business, agriculture, and the professions, is dependent on university training and influence as never before in the history of our country.

Georgia cannot deny her young men and women their opportunity. But if she is not to do so, she must have more dormitories, more classrooms, more teachers, more money. She cannot even properly care for her present student body. Every department is overcrowded and overburdened with work. Every building is filled to capacity. The limit has been reached.

I refer here specifically to the university. The same demands are acute for the Georgia School of Technology, and for the other schools of higher education.

* * * *

Gentlemen, I cannot go into the specific needs of the university, or other schools.

You know them!

In the name of God, let me implore you to read these facts over and over again, for every statement is authentic, and when you make up your appropriation bills do not cut to further starvation the educational institutions of your state—

On the contrary, provide the means which your state's resources entitle you to provide, and start them, and start Georgia, toward the top of the column again—

It's the challenge of the future!

MASS MEETING SWANGIN SCHOOL SUCCESSFULL

Savannah Tribune 8/18/21

$208 COLLECTED AND MANY SUBSCRIBE

Sihool Plans to Build on Augusta Road

The mass meeting which was held Sunday afternoon at the First Bryan Baptist Church for the benefit of Swangin Normal and Industrial Institute, was very largely attended and resulted in a neat sum being raised for the work of this deserving school.

The school, several years ago, purchased a piece of property on the Augusta Road about four miles from the city, and it was for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building on this site that a campaign is now being waged by the school. The mass meeting Sunday was the first big meeting that the school has held for this purpose and it was a success from every standpoint. A total of $208.00 was raised in cash and subscriptions amounting to a very pleasing figure were received at the meting.

There were fourteen social clubs and their branches represented Sunday's meeting all of which contributed liberally to the fund. A feature of the afternoon was the music rendered by a concert band from the Musicians' Protective Association. The meeting was presided over by the Rev. Daniel Wright, pastor.

Swangin School is one of the most widely known private institutions in this city. It was established by Mrs. Emma Swangin Jefferson and for the past few years has been conducted at the Duffy Street Hall.

The campaign for the building fund is to be waged intensively for several months.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921. Illinois

Money for Negro

PUT PROF. HUGGINS IN CHARGE OF STUDENT AID FUND.

Chicago Ill. Whip

10/29/21

From a fund of $5,000 secured by white college men, $500 will be given to aid colored students.

The selection of Prof. Willis N. Huggins to act on behalf of our youth was a very wise selection, due to his high standing in the fields of educational and social work.

He worked his way through Columbia University, New York, where he received the degree of master of arts, and has since done work of a high order in scientific social investigation in various parts of the country.

He is publishing a journal for teachers and social workers and holds a certificate for history, economics and civics in Chicago high schools, having been assigned to Wendell Phillips.

It is our hope that Prof. Huggins will use a good margin of this fund for our students at Phillips.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1921.

Kansas.

Money for Negro Education.

Kansas Industrial And Educational Institute.

Negro Star 1/28/21

Topeka, Kansas.. January 26, 1921
(Special to The Negro Star)

The Kansas Industrial and Educational Institute asked the State Legislature for the following improvements:

A $40,000.00 Central Heating Plant This plant is to house the laundry, ice and cold storage and electric light plant. The school at this time has five steam heating units which is very costly to operate and in many ways is very unsatisfactory.

$10,000.00 for a new Hospital, supplemented with the funds already raised by the colored people for the erection of a hospital and Nurse Training School.

$10,000.00 is sought for the completion of the Boys Dormitory One wing of the Boys' Dormitory remains incomplete. In this new wing, it is hoped that a Gymnasium and bathing pool can be placed. With these rooms in the wing added, the present drill room can be used for dormitory space and will enable us to take care of from thirty to fifty more boys.

$10,000.00 is sought to make addition to the Boys' Trade School and better equip the school to teach carpentry, auto mechanics, blacksmithing, tailoring and printing to the young men who come to the Institute for trades.

$6,000.00 for teachers cottages. Several families are now housed in the Boys' Dormitory.

It is hoped that the Legislature will see fit to provide all these very urgent needs for the Institution as well as amply take care of the maintenance, repairs and salaries for teachers. Because of the war, none of the Institutions have made any extensive improvements or repairs.

G. R. Bridgeforth.

PRES. PECK ASKS APPROPRIATION

For Western University, Kansas City, Kans.

Topeka Plaindealer 3/4/21

President F. Jesse Peck was in Topeka this week where he appeared before the Ways and Means committee of the Senate in regard to the appropriation for Western University. His budget called for over $200.000 for equipment and maintenance and building. He states that the school is crowded and is in urgent need of a new dormitory. The church is spending over $45.000 on improvements which is only a little help towards keeping the growing and expanding condition of the school up to a high standard of efficiency. The Senate committee gave him a very respectful consideration and questioned him very closely on the needs of the institution, which he explained seemingly to the satisfaction of the body. He further stated that he was asking for nothing more than what was absolutely needed, in fact there was a need for more than had been asked for in the budget.

In answer to the question by a member of the committee as to why they needed so many typewriters, he replied that the institution was giving the young people a business course in keeping with the great demand for stenographers, typists and bookkeepers, and that he could not supply the demands for young Colored people with business training. The Colored business and professional people of the race were clamoring for them. His attention was called to the banking system which was instituted under the late President Kealing, and which nows handles several thousand dollars of the teachers and students money. He informed the committee that this taught the students ecomony in the spending of their own money as well as to give them the training in that particular line.

The Student bank has been a blessing to the young people as they do not carry money around in their pockets where it is accessible and tempting to be stolen by those who have none to be stolen. A number of students are taking the course in connection with the commercial department. They have a depository thru which their checks are cleared just the same as the banks in the city their funds being deposited in one of the city banks.

President Peck has just returned from the session of the Bishop's Council at Dallas, Texas. He reports that the session was almost as large as a meeting of the General Conference. He attended the meeting of the College presidents' which was held jointly with the Council. At their session a better understanding was had in connection with the general scheme of the work of the institutions over the country. A plan of reciprocity was recommended and adopted whereby all first-class schools will affiliate in such manner that no student can impose upon one college and leave there and re-enter another and receive admittance without any proof of his former coneection.

He was highly pleased with the beginning of such a movement, and predicts a splendid result and more and better work among the colleges.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education – 1921.

Kentucky.

Money for Negro Education.

COLORED UNIVERSITY RECEIVES $10,000.00

Houston Observer

By The Associated Negro Press.

1/22/21

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 21.—Louisville State University, a Colored institution, received $10-000.00 from the estate of Dr. J. S. Anderson, "Indian doctor" who died at Somerset last year. The amount was awarded the university by a decision of the Pulaski County Circut Court. — The university had sued the estate for $30,000.00, which he had promised to donate to the institution and had died without fulfilling the promise.

Fight Over Will of Herb Doctor

Chicago Daily Tribune

2/12/21

Estate, Valued at $43,000, Found to Have Larger Claim Against It

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 11.—The estate of the so-called "Indian herbaldist," Dr. J. S. Anderson, who pledged $30,-000 to Lincoln Institute, a Baptist school in this city, is being settled by the administrators and the commissioners of Pulaski county, Ky. The remainder of the estate amounts to $43,-000 and outstanding claims amounting to $75,000 have been filed against it; so it will pay about 50 cents on the dollar.

School May Suffer

Lincoln Institute will receive about $15,000, or perhaps not more than $12,-000, half of this having already been paid out of the estate. The divorced wife of Anderson, now living in Kingston, was given a judgment of $15,000 by a Knoxville court.

Anderson's Promise

Anderson had promised that he would give $3 to the school for every dollar raised elsewhere. The school received $10,000 and filed a claim with the administrators. Anderson had willed practically all of his property to a niece at Harrodsburg, but there will be nothing left to go to her.

He went to Somerset several years ago after having been driven out of Tennessee for practicing without a license. He won several court decisions in Kentucky in cases backed by that state board of health. He built a large sanitarium at Somerset, which was in operation at the time of his death.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1921.

Money for Negro Education

Louisiana

NEGRO INSTITUTE SEEKING $35,000

SHREVEPORT, LA., JOURNAL.
MARCH 4, 1921

The Louisiana Collegiate Institute, which has inaugurated a project for the erection of primary industrial buildings and sanitary improvements, has appointed Rev. S. M. Jones, of 1132 Royalston street, as general agent for the collection of funds for this purpose. It is planned to raise through popular subscriptions a total of not less than $35,000.

The Louisiana Collegiate Institute is an institution designed to supply education for all denominations of colored children, without reference to their church affiliations. It is pointed out that more than 111,000 of these children in Louisiana are out of school, and it is the purpose of the promoters of the institute work to relieve this situation.

The $35,000 to be raised by popular subscriptions will be applied to the building of a primary industrial building. The institution already has nine frame buildings and employs ten teachers, but more rooms and more teachers are needed.

The movement has the endorsement of Dr. M. E. Dodd, of the First Baptist Church, and the subscription list is headed with donations from Dr. Dodd and Mayor John McW. Ford.

NEGROES POINT WITH PRIDE TO ADVANCEMENT IN YEAR

1923 1924

Times Picayune

Prayers for the success of the conference on the limitation of armament and of thanksgiving for progress made by negroes of the entire country were voiced by Reverend H. H. Dunn in an address at the Thanksgiving Day exercises at Straight University.

Negroes have made more pronounced progress in education during the past year than during any similar period in the history of the race, Reverend Dunn declared. More negro youths are now securing higher education than ever before, the grammar schools are crowded, more money is being spent for education of negroes and the race along all other lines is making similar progress, he said.

The university choir sang several songs and A. M. Briggs, president, opened the meeting with a thanksgiving sermon. He cited many things for which the negro had to be thankful. Most of all, he said, the race was to be commended and should be thankful for the progress made in education during the year.

Reverend Dunn recited at length the progress made by members of his race during the year and told particularly of improvements and increased interest in higher education. Many of the negro colleges of the South are adding music and the fine arts to their curricula, he said, and students are fast taking advantage of these.

Similar progress is being made in social welfare work among negroes, by negro business men and by virtually all members of the race, Reverend Dunn declared, and gave instances of this from various sections of the country.

"The negro has been thoroughly aroused and awakened to the spirit of self-help and race consciousness," he said. "His advances in business, self-help movements and particularly in education have far surpassed those of previous years." In telling members of his race that they must work out their own advancement, Reverend Dunn said: "No race can be permanently helped that is given too much assistance.

"Negroes of the country are very grateful for the growing sentiment in the South for justice and fair play for the negro and celebrate this as one of the things most to be thankful for on this memorial day."

Beginning with Tuskegee Institute, founded by Booker T. Washington, Reverend Dunn told of new buildings, additions to the faculty, increased attendance, addition of the fine arts to courses and many other improvements at the principal negro colleges of the South.

Under Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee Institute added a trades building costing $350,000, a dormitory for girls costing $75,000 and granaries and barns costing $75,000 during the year. This school has an attendance of 2033 with 238 teachers.

Howard University is next with an attendance of 2000. Buildings costing $201,000 are now under construction at this school. A course in home economics and a cafeteria were added during the year.

Southern University at Scotland, La., is one which Reverend Dunn declared has made remarkable progress. New departments in tailoring, shoemaking, auto mechanics and other trades have been added. The Legislature's appropriation for this school for the year was $265,000. An additional $80,000 was appropriated for a deaf, dumb and blind school at the university.

Attendance in the negro public schools of New Orleans increased by 2030 during the year. These are attended by 14,067. The negro parochial schools have an enrollment of 2279.

Eucouraging reports from practically all negro colleges over the country were read. Reverend Dunn mentioned particularly Prairie View State Normal School at Prairie View, Tex., which has an attendance of 1100; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Wiley University, Marshall, Tex.; Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va.; Atlanta University, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Tougaloo College at Tougaloo, Miss. He made a lengthy report upon activities at Straight University.

Straight College, in its fifty-second year, was declared to be making progress. An alumni building has been completed and the evening classes at this school are doing effective work in higher education.

State Superintendent T. H. Harris has completed an energetic campaign to enroll negro children in school. As result of his work, Reverend Dunn said, 125,247 pupils are now enrolled in Louisiana public schools.

New Orleans schools and activities among negroes received special attention in Reverend Dunn's address. He said:

"The work in the negro school show not only an increase in numbers, an additional evening school, and the establishing of a new primary school, but new departments were added, extensive repairs made and new equipment bought for many of the schools.

"In McDonogh No. 35 High School, under J. W. Hoffman, millinery and manual training are taught in the evening school. In the vocational department instruction is given wood turning and upholstering. This department has $1600 worth of machinery. Dressmaking and millinery have been added to the domestic art department. Household chemistry is taught in the department of domestic science.

"McDonogh No. 6 with A. L. Bauduit as principal has received a musical instruments and collection of pictures. Individual seats have been placed in several of the schoolrooms.

Thomy Lafon, with A. E. Perkins, principal, has the largest enrollment of any public school in the South. The increase in attendance at this school is 490. The building has been painted and has a department in nutrition nursing taught by the Red Cross.

"The Summer Normal School with A. E. Perkins as director was conducted at Straight College during the summer for a session of six weeks with an enrollment of 316 teachers and prospective teachers. State Superintendent Harris the state supervisor of rural schools, Leo M. Favrot and Professor A. C. Lewis have been aggressive with negro schools in the state, and 125,247 children were enrolled in the parish schools and the sum of $236,773.43 was expended on new buildings during the year. Twenty-four training schools and four normals were operated during the summer session in which were enrolled 2090 teachers. Forty-eight Rosenwald schools were built in the state during the year costing $161,854.60 and $41,900 of this sum was paid by the Rosenwald fund.

"Dr. James H. Dillard, representative of the Jeanes and Slater Fund, is co-operating with the superintendents in 269 counties for the improvement of negro schools. The 272 supervising teachers, paid partly by the counties and partly by the Jeanes fund, visited regularly in these counties 8976 county schools, making 31,641 visits in raising for the purposes of school improvements $397,737. R. S. Grossley states that fifty-one negro schools were built in the state last year at a cost of $130,000, $81,000 of this sum being raised by negroes.

"Under the leadership of Bishop R. E. Jones, (the Methodist Episcopal churches and institutions in this area have had a year of remarkable growth. The salaries of the pastors have been raised, especial attention has been given to the rural churches, and institutional plants have been planned for the teaching centers. The sum of $132,000 was raised during the fiscal year for centenary funds.

"The schools report increased attendance, added curriculum, and buildings. Haven Academy and Conservatory of Music, Meridian, Miss., was recently purchased at a cost of $180,000.

"The Thomy Lafon Old Folks' Home board, with T. F. Robinson, president, directed a campaign for funds for this institution, and $18,000 was raised.

"The Southwestern Christian Advocate, under the management of the new editor, Dr. L. H. King, and the business manager, R. H. McAllister, is not only moulding sentiment for the denomination but for the race as well. This publication now has a weekly circulation of 16,000. In connection with the office is operated a book store which handles first-class literature for the general public.

"The Baptists of the community, under the leadership of Reverend E. L. Brown, purchased a half square of land off Carrollton avenue and erected an auditorium costing $35,000. R. H. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing House, Nashville, Tenn., states that a million copies of jubilee songs were published during the year. This institution publishes a weekly paper with a circulation of 75,000, and the company has a valuation of $500,00. It was organized by R. H. Boyd, Sr., who was born in the days of slavery.

"The outstanding achievements in the business circles of the race in the city during the year was the organization of the Crescent Stars Amusement Baseball Park Association. Wallace C. Marine was elected president of the board of directors and C. C. Dejoie, secretary. More than a square of land was purchased in a desirable section of the city and a park costing $45,000 was built.

"W. W. Hadnott, secretary of the Y. M. C. A. reconstruction service, has continued the after-war program among the ex-service men by recommending deserving ex-service men for Y. M. C. A. educational service scholarships, and has succeeded in providing means for three classes to get the fundamentals of auto mechanic through a special night school.

"In line with the service to ex-soldiers and a program designed to re-assimilate them in the community life, the idea of inter-racial co-operation was born. This idea has been developed by the Commission of Inter-Racial Co-operation making it applicable to all communities of the South. Secretary Hadnott has established in sixty parishes of the state a negro section of an inter-racial committee prepared to function when the time is ripe with a general committee for the welfare of our people in each community. Finance by the inter-racial commission, the program for national negro health week was promoted during the year and from the observance of this program has arisen an interest in the health of the negro as important to the community as a whole.

"Red Cross Chapter No. 6 has had a successful year under the leadership of Louisa J. Ross. Special emphasis has been laid on the training of first aid nurses, 800 having graduated from this branch. Classes are being directed in Xavier, New Orleans and straight colleges.

"Negro insurance societies of the country have had exceptionally good business. The Unity Industrial Life Insurance and Sick Benefit Association received $568,268.31 during the year and paid in death claims $253,814.40. Three hundred persons are employed by this organization. The society mourns the death of its president and organizer, Dr. P. H. V. Dejoie. C. C. Dejoie has been elected his successor.

"The People's Benevolent Association with W. H. Cohen as president issued 45 000 new policies, paid out in death claims $100,000, received this year $350,000. This company has 250 men and women in its employ.

"The Louisiana Industrial Benefit Association, L. T. Burbridge, president, has assets of more than $45,000. It paid in premiums during the year $200,000, has issued 45,000 policies, has 275 stockholders and 160 persons employed. The death claims paid by this society amounted to $85,000.

"The Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Heman E. Perry, president, has an income of $826,889.49. Interest collections on mortgage loans totaled $21,683.78. The agency department gave to this company in new business during the year $13,000,000 in insurance. This organization consists of 314 members.

"The Atlanta Mutual Insurance Company, A. F. Herndon, president, has $7,592,816 in force and has forty people in its employ.

"The Lincoln Reserve Life Insurance Company, Birmingham, which recently elected L. B. Moore executive secretary, has resources of $18,000,000.

"The Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta has recently opened a bank in Auburn avenue, capitalized at $500,000. It is domiciled in a plant that is splendidly equipped.

"Professor Monroe Work, director of research department, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, says the negroes own and cultivate 1,000,000 farms and conduct 50,000 business enterprises.

"The wealth of the race is valued at $1,800,000,000. There are 1,800,000 in the public schools and 42,000 public and private school teachers. The race now raises annually $1,700,000 for educational purposes. There are 42,000 negro churches and 4,800,000 communicants. The church property is valued at $86,000,000.

"Negro Sunday schools number 46,000 and they have enrolled 2,250,000 children.

"Looking to the conference on the limitation of armament for constructive measures, looking forward to the abolition of warships and the laying down of arms, thereby bringing permanent peace to the world, with the opening of industries long closed, and with an abiding faith in Almighty God, we face the future with a brighter hope."

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH DEC 17

Education – 1921. Maryland.

Money for Negro Education.

"IF THERE BE WISDOM HERE THINK ON THESE THINGS"

Afro-American 6/10/21

Are the colored people in Maryland getting a square deal in the apportionment of public funds for education? is a question that should be agitating the minds of people in all parts of the state.

State funds are given generously at each legislative session for colleges run for whites, and now those interested in the University of Maryland, which includes the Maryland Agricultural College purpose asking the next Legislature for an appropriation of $3,000,000. It is planned to spend about $2,000,000 of this big sum on buildings and equipment of the units in Baltimore and the remainder on the Agricultural College at College Park.

The state gives generously to Johns Hopkins University and other institutions maintained for the higher education of whites, but gives nothing for that kind of training for the race.

The Normal Schools for whites are also given large sums, while the one for colored at Bowie receives but a pittance in comparison. And yet the cry is for better teachers.

In order the federal appropriation for agricultural training, Princess Anne Academy is designated as the Eastern branch of the Maryland Agricultural College, and a comparatively insignificant appropriation allowed it. The states does not spend thousands there for Negroes.

Now comes the proposition made by the State Board of Education to appoint supervisors for every 40 white teachers, instead of 130, as at present. Furthermore, increases for white and colored teachers' salaries are to be provided, but with the colored getting far less than the whites.

It is true some progress has been made in teacher training, the establishment of high schools in the counties and the lengthening of the school year, but, does the state play fair in providing for education for the race in elementary, secondary and higher schools?

All should be up and ready to impress Governor Ritchie of the fact of this gross discrimination before he prepares his budget for the next Legislature.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education — 1921.

Mississippi.

Money for Negro Education.

COLORED SCHOOL IN TUPELO, MISS., A MONSTROSITY IN THE SOUTH; CITY ISSUES A $4000 BOND TO ERECT A MODERN SCHOOL FOR NEGROES.

Times-Plain Dealer

Tupelo, Miss., Feb. 3.—The itenarent who happens to be touring the country and perchance stops off at Tupelo, Miss., will find what can be classed as a monstrosity in the South. In this little growing city; the white peoples have dispensed with the long drawn out theory of educating the Negro will ruin him and have issued a $4000 bond for the erection of a modern school house for Negro people. Every modern convenience that goes to present the building of the Lee County Training School has been installed through the spacious building.

2-5-21.

A few days ago a representative of The Times-Plain Dealer happened to drop in Tupelo, Miss., and was immediately thrown in contact with Prof. A. M. Strange and his coterie of excellent teachers. The usual sight that is seen by the casual visitor portrays itself for his views, but across yonder hill at the foot of Green Street was found the late vision of the southern white man, which is better schools for Negro children and on careful investigation the representative found that Principal Strange was largely responsible for this innovation. It was at this junction that the representative went in quest of a man who had convinced a southern city of the necessity of better schools for members of the Race. Hence the journey from a dilapidated building to a modern structure began.

On entering the campus one views a new idea of the school building, mapped out and planed by the city architect, school board and city council. A building possessed with a spacious auditorium and eleven steam heated modern rooms.

The interviewer after pursuing the splendor and grandeur that the building presented, was informed that the students were to be given a two-year teacher's training course and a four-year high school course, and four-year industrial course for both boys and girls. A conclusion drawn by the enthused visitor at the city of Tupelo, Miss., is that the city has set a precedent for the entire South noteworthy of the praise of men and women of our Race.

Accuse Business Man of Embezzling College Funds

Defender 2/26/21

Cleveland, Miss., Feb. 25.—Charles Banks, first vice president of the National Negro Business League, was bound over by Justice Watts here last week to await the action of the grand jury under $5,000 bond for alleged embezzlement of $8,000 of Campbell College land rents for the year ending 1920. It is charged by the authorities of the college that Banks had secured a loan of $9,000 on the rent notes without authority. That he had used the funds so secured for his personal business affairs, and that he had failed and refused to turn over the funds due the college, according to his own report, which were placed at nearly $6,000.

An Amusing Incident

One of the most amusing incidents during the trial was the reading of Banks' report as rental agent to Bishop W. W. Beckett and the trustee board by Judge Elmore, one of the attorneys for the college. The report showed that Banks charged the college $375 interest on funds purported to have been spent by him, and $1,275 commission for making the collections, notwithstanding the fact that he had negotiated the college's land rent notes for $9,000 for his own use and benefit during the year. Banks' attorney termed this an ordinarily daily business transaction, while the opposing counsel held that it was embezzlement, according to the Mississippi statute, and Judge Watts agreed with the latter and ordered Banks held to the grand jury.

Given Many Acres

Campbell College is an institution for the education of our boys and girls, operating under the auspices of the A. M. E. church and located at Jackson, Miss. Several years ago Isaiah T. Montgomery, founder of Mound Bayou, succeeded in getting the late Collis P. Huntington (white) to give this college 1,000 acres of fertile land two miles east of the town of Mound Bayou as an endowment. The land was cleared by long time leases to various tenants, some of whom have reared families thereon and considered it their homestead.

Under the leadership of Bishop W. H. Heard, Charles Banks made an effort in the courts to oust the old tenants and replace them with share croppers under his guidance, after the fashion of the big plantations, but Isaiah Montgomery objected and the courts sustained him and tenants were permitted to remain on the land. Bishop Beckett came to the district last May and is making a heroic effort to straighten out the college's affairs.

N. Y. C. POST

MARCH 16, 1921

Mississippi Gives the Negro a Chance

During the past year the South has been in an economic slough of despond, and the end is not yet, but this fact has not put an end to progressive effort. Mississippi, an agricultural State, and therefore especially hard hit by the prevailing low prices of farm products, is forging ahead with its plans for the education of the negroes within its borders and has been granted $50,000 from the Rosenwald Fund for use during 1921, the largest amount yet allotted to any Southern State.

The allotment is based upon the State's own expenditures for negro education. In one county, Warren, twenty-five negro schools have been built this year, ranging from $2,500 to $25,000 in cost, and replacing every one of the tumbledown, one-room shacks that once housed the negro pupils. White citizens gave most of the money for the schools and negroes furnished the labor free. Hattiesburg has just appropriated $75,000 for a negro school. Near Tupelo a $30,000 school for the training of negro teachers is building, the gift of white citizens.

These are merely signs of a new attitude on the part of the South toward the education of the negro. The State Department of Education in Mississippi is largely responsible for the splendid progress made in that State, and a noteworthy feature of the situation is that a negro educator is assisting the white supervisor of negro schools as a regular member of the department.

MISSISSIPPI GIVES THE NEGRO A CHANCE.

Christian Advocate 4/14/21

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1921.

Missouri

Money for Negro Education.

THE APPROPRIATION FOR A UNIVERSITY IS ENDANGERED

St Louis Argus 3/11/21

Committee Refuses To Recommend Money. Plan Is To Pass Bill And Fight For The Appropriation On The Floor Of House.

MASS MEETING AT CENTRAL BAPTIST CH. THIS SUNDAY 3:30

In a letter received Thursday morning, Representative Walthall M. Moore states that the Appropriation Committee of the House of Representatives has refused to recommend the appropriation of any money for the establishment of a university for Negroes. He said the chairman of the committee claimed that the money appropriated for the current expenses of Lincoln Institute was sufficient to be allowed for the education of the colored children, and refused to do more.

Bill To Be Passed

Mr. Moore has been advised by members of the Legislature to push the passage of his bill and make a fight later on the floor of the house for the appropriation. The bill, known as Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 386, which has been substituted for the original bill does not carry any amount with it, and in this regard differs materially from the original. It is the House Substitute Bill which was sent to engrossment by unanimous vote last Saturday. That vote assures the passage of the bill, but leaves the appropriation for the university in danger.

Mass Meeting To Be Held

A mass meeting of citizens has been called for 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at Cenral Baptist Church, Ewing and Washington, at which time the entire matter will be taken up and citizens are rged to attend in order to help in this matter.

Letters and Telegrams should be sent to the Governor and members of the Legislature and every influence brought to bear in order to insure passage of the bill and an aequate appropriation.

Funds are being raised with which to pay the expense of making the fight for the enactment of the Bill into law and securing the appropriation It is expected that a conference of Negroes from all sections of the State will be held at Jefferson City the early part of the incoming week.

MOORE'S BILL FOR STATE UNIVERSITY IS ENGROSSED

St. Louis Argus 3/11/21

Speaker S. F. O'Fallon Leading Republicans And D. E. Killam The Democrats, And Bill Is Unanimously Engrossed. Passage Is Assured.

In keeping with his promise, the Hon. S. F. O'Fallon, speaker of the House of Representatives, surrendered the chair and took the floor in the interest of Mr. Moore's bill to make Lincoln Institute at Jefferson City, a University. Mr. O'Fallon made a strong and effective plea for the engrossment of the bill, stating that the State of Missouri owed it to its Colored citizens. Mr. D. E. Killam championed the bill from the democratic side of the house.

Walthall M. Moore who fathered the bill spoke about thirty minutes, citing that the first money entributed toward Lincoln Institute was made by Colored soldiers who had in mind making it a University some day. He also told of the Negroes loyalty to every call to duty imposed upon him by state or nation just as any other citizen and was therefore entitled to an equal opportunity t oeducate his children as others are.

To the on-looker it appeared that after Mr. Moore had finished his remarks, the democratic as well as the republican members vied with each other to see who could render the most service in promoting the bill As a result, the bill was unanimously endorsed.

Mr. Moore has made many friends among the law-makers of the state and it is certain that his bill will pass on its final reading.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
MARCH 17, 1921

LINCOLN INSTITUTE WILL CONTROL NEGRO FARI

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., March 16.- Senator Irwin of Jefferson City engineered a successful fight today on the House substitute bill providing for the establishment of a farm experimental station for the negro race, under direction of the State Agricultural College at Columbia, and succeeded in securing the adoption of enough amendments to completely change the intent of the bill. The House measure provided for the appointment of a commission of five members to locate a suitable farm for experimental work on the part of negro agriculturalists and placed the selection made directly under control of the State Agricultural College.

The three amendments offered by Senator Irwin and adopted make provision for an experimental station in connection with Lincoln Institute of this city, and on agricultural lands already owned by the state for agricultural purposes in connection with the institution, and place the station directly under control of the institute. One of the amendments declares Lincoln Institute to be an agricultural college within the meaning of the Smith-Lever federal law and entitled to appropriations from the government on the same pro rata basis as the State Agricultural College at Columbia.

Roll calls were demanded upon all the amendments, but they all had safe leads and the bill was passed by a vote of 19 to 7.

NEGRO BAPTISTS IN CAMPAIGN.

Kansas City Sun 3/19/21

Seek $33,000 by April 1 to Pay on Western College Site.

A drive for $33,000 is under way by Negro Baptists of the city and state. The money will be paid for the Ridge property at Twenty-first street and Woodland avenue to which Western college, a Negro Baptist college, now at Macon, Mo., will be moved. The property was purchased for $45,000. Of that amount, $7,000 has been paid. If $33,000 is paid by April 1, the owner has agreed to cancel the remaining $5,000. Kansas City's quota is $10,000. The Rev. S. W. Bacote is chairman of the campaign committee

WALTHALL M. MOORE WINS FOR THE RACE

D. Lewis Argus

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars Goes With The Measure; Will Pay Tuition Of Missourians In Other Universities Until Proper Courses Are Installed.

A long distance telephone message to the Editor of The Argus, Thursday afternoon, from Jefferson City, stated that the bill to make Lincoln Institute a University had passed both the House and the Senate in the Missouri State Legislature.

The Bill carries an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars. All that is necessary now is the signature of Governor Hyde and the bill will become a law.

Folowing a S. O. S. call from Jefferson City, last week, a mass meeting was held at Central Baptist Church Sunday. Those present decided to send a committee to the Capitol, at once, to render such service as possible in furthering Mr. Moore's bill to make Lincoln Institute a University.

The men selected were: Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn, Prof. Inman Page, and J. E. Mitchell, who left St. Louis Monday morning

By special arrangement, Mr. Moore's bill was called up Monday afternoon and was unanimously passed by the house. Senator Blodgett, later in the afternoon, had a similar bill passed in the Senate.

Both Carry Appropriation

Both bills carry an appropriation of Five Hundred Thousand Dollars and provide for a Board of Curators which will have charge of the appropriation. The bill also provides that, pending the full development of Lincoln University, the Board of Curators shall arrange for the attendance of Negro boys and girls of Missouri at a University of any adjacent state, and pay their tuition so they may take any course provided for in the Missouri University at Columbia.

MOORE GOING TO WASHINGTON

By resolution, the legislature will adjourn Saturday, 19th at 4 P. M. Represetative Walthall Moore expects to go to Washington, D. C., next week. It being understood that his trip to the Capital City has some political significance

GOV. HYDE FINDS LINCOLN INSTITUTE SADLY NEGLECTED

St Louis Argus 5/20

Buildings In Dilapidated Condition, School has suffered from Careless Policy Of Past Administrations May Take Several Years To Build Up.

From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

JEFFERSON CITY, May 16.—Gov. Hyde and Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd, in their visits last week to several of Missouri's State institutions, encountered the extremes in accomplishment or purpose in two educational institutions.

At the School for the Deaf in Fulton they found a remarkable degree of efficiency At Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City, the States school, which is supposed to provide a normal school education for Negroes, they found a glaring example of makeshift

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

(From Over)

and neglect

While no State institution so far visited by the State's Executive, has had the support which it should have had to attain the highest aims, Lincoln Institute was the only one which gave evidence of actual neglect on the part of the State At the others it appeared that probably all had been done that could be done under the niggardly revenue which has characterized the history of State financing in Missouri.

Very naturally there is a difference between institutions in the degree of efficiency attained by the management with the materials at hand At the School for the Deaf there was every evidence that the accomplishments were almost marvelous At Lincoln Institute, the conditions which the Governor characterized as "most unsatisfactory,' probably could not have been materially improved under any management

Positive Neglect at Lincoln Institute

Neither the Governor nor any of those who accompanied him on his visit to Lincoln was able to place the blame for conditions which existed on anybody or anything except the lack of attention to the institution by previous administrations.

The buildings are old, out of repair, crowded and unsanitary The plaster was falling from the walls in many places, floors were broken through, stair rails broken out. Negro students were crowded together in sleeping quarters. Many of the sleeping rooms had no carpets or rugs on the floors. The buildings are fire traps, many of the halls being narrow.

Although supposed to provide normal school training for Negroes, the laboratory was found to be equipped with only one Bunsen burner and only one microscope, and that, the Governor said, was so "wobbly" he didn't think it would work.

The Governor found workmen employed putting partitions into an attic to provide additional room, painters at work redecorating school rooms, electricians rewiring the buildings. Inquiries he made of Prof. Clement Richardson, president of the Institute, regarding the contract conditions under which the present board had the work done, caused him to issue orders to stop all work until he could look into the contracts.

Electrical Contract Let Without Bids

Richardson, under questioning by Lieutenant-Governor Lloyd, said the electrical contract called for a total expenditure of about $6000. He said the work was being done by a Jefferson City firm and that no other bids had been taken.

The Governor also inquired into a recent purchase of 30 acres of land adjoining the institute for $29,000 He had received information the land had a value of not to exceed $10,000. The $29,000 was appropriated for the purchase by the last Legislature, but the bill contained a clause that the money was not available until specifically released by the Governor. Although the release had not been issued, the Governor found the Auditor had issued the warrant and the money had been paid out. .....

It developed there was a misunderstanding by the employes of the Auditor's office regarding the prohibition contained in the bill.

Lincoln Institute has an enrollment of slightly more than 500 students. The school has been in existence since '66, when members of 2 Negro regiments of the United States Army subscribed $6379 to open a school for Negroes in Missouri. Legislatures have from time to time appropriated money for buildings and for support of the institution, though the amount appropriated has been less than for any other State institution.

$500,000 Provided

The last Legislature appropriated $500,000 to change Lincoln Institute into a university to provide the same course of study for Negroes that is provided in the State University. Plans for carrying out the provisions of the new law have not been worked out by the Governor, and it is doubtful that the Negro University will become an accomplished fact for several years. The bill to provide an appropriation for the University was the result of the efforts of Walthall M. Moore, the first Negro Legislator to be elected in the state.

Pending the instllation of the university courses, the law provides, State funds may be used to send Missouri Negroes to universities in other states. Under the new law a bi-partisan board of eight will replace the present Board of Regents of the institute. Four of the eight members must be Negroes.

REEL 13

Education — 1921.

New Jersey

Money for Negro Education.

PRINCETON TO RAISE CHARGE FOR TUITION

Atlanta Constitution

Princeton, N. J., January 29.—Princeton university will be forced to raise its tuition from $250 to $300 a year in September, President John Grier Hibben announced today. This will not affect needy students, as the board of trusteeship established 120 new prize memorial scholarships of an unusual value of $200 each and remission of tuition to students of small means will be continued.

A member of the board of trustees said tonight that a survey had shown that it now costs Princeton $500 annually to educate each student.

1—30—21.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Education - 1921.

Money for Negro Education.

PIONEER OF ASBURY LEFT ONLY $500,000

Many Bequests Given to Charity by Brushmaker and Founder of Resort.

S. H. GILLESPIE EXECUTOR

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JUNE 11, 1921

Churches, Hospitals and Employes Benefit Under Will—$15,000 Each to Three Nieces.

The will of James A. Bradley founder of Asbury Park, who died on June 6, was read yesterday in the office of Samuel H. Gillespie at 8 Fletcher Street. Mr. Gillespie was his nephew and named as the sole executor. The bulk of the estate was in realty, which had been mortgaged, and for that reason it would be impossible to estimate its full value at this time, said Mr. Gillespie. The executor thought that it would be something less than half a million dollars.

Bequests were made to churches and other institutions in Asbury Park, and the list of those which will share in the fortune includes a Catholic church, a synagogue and three negro churches. Mr. Bradley did not forget the employes of his brush business and others who were associated with him.

The largest personal bequests were of $15,000 each, left to three nieces, Mrs. Josephine Hewitt of Trenton, Mrs. Helen Jackson of Asbury Park and Mrs. Minnie Hueston of Brooklyn.

Mr. Bradley left $5,000 to each of these relatives: Albert Smith, the son of Mr. Bradley's half-brother, who was his partner in the brush business of Bradley & Smith, 251 Pearl Street, and to Albert Smith Jr., James Smith, Frank Smith and Foster R. Smith, sons of Albert Smith; to Samuel H. Gillespie, the executor; John Gillespie, James Gillespie, Mrs. Helen Sanford, Mrs. Joseph Erskine and George Dickenson, sons and daughters of Mr. Bradley's sister, Gustave Meyers, manager of the brush business, and William Wells, manager of Mr. Bradley's real estate holdings in Asbury Park and Bradley Beach. All of these also will participate in the residuary estate.

A dozen employes received $300 and $500 each, and the following churches $1,000:

First Methodist, Episcopal, Reformed, Baptist, Presbyterian, Ballard Memorial, Catholic, Christian Science, Jewish Synagogue, Zion Methodist (negro), Mount Pisgah Baptist (negro), and Episcopal (negro), all of Asbury Park.

The Methodist, St. James Episcopal and Catholic Churches of Bradley Beach, the Methodist and Baptist Churches of Avon, N. J., the Y. M. C. A. and W. C. T. U. of Asbury Park also received $1,000 each. The Asbury Park Hospital, Long Branch Hospital, Ann Mary Hospital, Spring Lake, N. J., and Seney Hospital, Brooklyn, got $1,000, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Asbury Park $1,000 and the Methodist Old Peoples Homes in Manhattan and Brooklyn $1,000.

Mr. Bradley also left $5,000 to the Asbury Avenue Hospital in Asbury Park and $1,000 to the Asbury Park Library.

The fortune of Mr. Bradley was based on the earnings from his brush business and the executor was instructed to conduct this business for one year. The bulk of his fortune was made in real estate investments.

WEALTHY WOMAN WILLS LARGE SUMS TO RACE

New York age

(Special to The New York Age.)

Hudson, N. Y.—The will of Miss Amanda Limbrick, who died recently, discloses large bequests to John R. Tucker, a colored man long in her employ, to members of her family, and to the A. M. E. Zion Church of which Rev. Joseph Evans is pastor. Miss Limbrick, when living, gave constantly and liberally to this church.

$10,000 is given outright to Tucker, and the income from $3,000 is to be paid him for care and maintenance of a Scotch collie which belonged to Miss Limbrick. At its death this principal is to be divided equally between Mr. Tucker and the Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society.

$1,000 is given the A. M. E. Church, and the income from $5,000 to be paid during the corporate life of the church. Upon its dissolution the principal reverts to the estate. Other bequests are $5,000 to Mrs. John R. Tucker; $5,000 each to Mrs. Mary Hazel-Hilyard and Miss Edith Hazel, nieces of Mr. Tucker and to Walter Hilyard; $500 to Mrs. Mary J. Jackson.

Miss Limbrick left an estate estimated at $200,000.

New York.

THE HARMON FOUNDATION

A NEW type of foundation, which will be flexible in scope and which will permit of a wide range of activities, has been organized by William E. Harmon of New York. It will be known as the Harmon Foundation. Mr. Harmon will set aside between five hundred thousand and one million dollars, the income of which will be used to carry out the purposes of the organization. For the present the principal piece of work will be the establishment of playgrounds throughout the country in communities of ten thousand population and under.

In starting these Mr. Harmon hopes to bring some refreshing innovations into the field of social endeavor. He plans to draw upon his years of experience in opening up tracts of real estate in which large areas of land have been sold piecemeal. In the first place the foundation will advertise widely that it is prepared to help towns secure playgrounds and recreational centers for themselves. Those communities which request the assistance of the foundation will be aided as rapidly as facilities permit. The land will be sold to the citizens of the community following the methods used in opening up new districts for residential purposes. The proposed playground will be divided into small lots, each lot being sold to a resident of the town with the understanding, however, that it is to be used for the benefit of the community. Thus it is expected that the funds of the foundation will not be depleted as would otherwise be the case if the playgrounds were given outright, and, Mr. Harmon believes, the citizens of a community will feel that they have a share in the enterprise. A test of the scheme was made by advertising in newspapers throughout New Jersey. As a result ten communities requested help and East Rutherford was chosen as the first to be assisted.

A mutual aid association for college students will constitute another branch of the foundation. In this the idea of life insurance will be followed. Each year groups of boys, one hundred in number, will be chosen from various parts of the country. They will be loaned from $300 to $400 annually to help them through college. The loan is to be repaid in annual installments beginning one year after graduation. Interest at 4 per cent will be charged. In case any member of the group defaults in his payments the amount is to be made up by the other members of the group. Mr. Harmon states that he has loaned about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to college students in the past, with very few losses.

Another purpose of the foundation will be to serve as a bureau of advice and information upon methods of raising funds for social and philanthropic work.

The board of directors of the foundation will consist of Mr. Harmon, his wife, Katharine F. Harmon, and his two daughters. The officers will be Mr. Harmon, president, and Ethel Bedient, formerly of the staff of the National Child Labor Committee, director.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921.

Money for Negro Education.

North Carolina.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN
JANUARY 18, 1921

Appropriations For Negro Institutions

If any captious person is disposed to question the desire of the State of North Carolina to deal generously with the State institutions which serve the colored people, he should consult the report of the Budget Commission.

The Commission made a painstaking and sympathetic survey of the needs of the numerous departments and institutions and of the probable revenues available for general expenses during the next two years. It attempted to strike a just balance between these many and apparently divergent claims and to provide for the guidance of the General Assembly an estimate of needed appropriations. The Commission obviously felt that rigid economy was demanded by present conditions and it did not pale before the task of reducing ruthlessly the sums sought by the departments and institutions. Whatever wrath the people may be moved to visit upon this body will take the shape of assaults upon its excessive zeal to economize rather than upon any favoritism that it has exhibited. It took a comprehensive view of the situation and held the scales of relative merits true between institution and institution.

The colored institutions fared well at the pruning hands of the Commission. It is recommended that a total of $725,000 be appropriated to finance permanent improvements for the Hospital for the Colored Insane at Goldsboro, the State Normal for Negroes at Elizabeth City, the Slater Colored Normal at Winston-Salem, the Colored Normal School at Fayetteville and the Reformaory for Negro Boys. It is urged that $440,000 be authorized to maintain these institutions during 1921 and 1922. These figures will withstand the most searching comparisons with the appropriations recommended for the white institutions of the State.

The testimony introduced in the hearings before the Census Committee of the House bore witness that the negro is being accorded fair and humane treatment in North Carolina. The intermeddling representatives of the Association for the Improvement of the Colored Race admitted that no charges could be lodged against the customary attitude toward the Negro in this State. The recommendations of the Budget Commission deal with the practical facts of appropriations and not with the cheap currency of excessive sentiment and etablish beyond cavil the desire of the people of North Carolina to assist in every way possible in the improvement of the colored race.

REPORT SHOWS EFFECT OF PRUNING KNIFE

MILLION FOR UNIVERSITY

Requests of State's Institutions Mercilessly Slashed—Out of $19,918,490 Asked By Institutions, $4,995,000 Is Granted.

LOUISBURG N. C. TIMES
JANUARY 21. 1921

Raleigh, Jan. 12.—Guessing at the budget commission's report, a highly entertaining indoor sport, ended today when that body laid its recommendations before the general assembly and fulfilled the Daily News scripture. Which scripture was to the effect that the University of North Carolina would get about $1,000,000 instead of $5,000,000 and that cutting had been deeply done. Against the $19,918,490 asked by the institutions the commission recommends $4,995,000.

Following are the commission's recommendations for permanent improvements for the various state departments and institutions for the years 1921-22:

State Hospital for the Insane, Morganton, $10.000.00.

State Hospital for the Insane, Goldsboro, $300,000.00.

State Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh, $215,000.00.

N. C. School for the Deaf, Morganton, $20,000.00.

N. C. School for the Blind, Raleigh, $250,000.00.

N. C. Tuberculosis Sanitorium, Sanatorium, $300,000.00.

State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women, Samarcand $150,000.00.

Stonewall Jackson Training school Concord, $100,000.00.

Caswell Training school, Kinston, $230,000.00.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, $990,000.00.

State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, $500,000.00.

N. C. College for Women, Greensboro, $540,000.00.

East Carolina Teacher Training school, Greenville, $325,000.00.

Cullowhee Normal and Industrial school, Cullowhee, and Appalachian Training school, Boone, $200,000.00.

State Normal School for Negroes, Elizabeth City; Colored Normal school Fayetteville, and Slater Colored Normal school, Winston-Salem, $400,000.00.

Negro Reformatory for Boys, $25,000.00.

Conversion of state prison into hospital for insane, Raleigh, $350,000.00.

Total, $4,995,000.00.

For Maintenance.

For maintenance of the institutions during the present year a total of $3,666,750 was recommended. For 1922 the recommendation is the same except in the case of the national guard, which would receive $75,000 instead of $50,000. The recommendations follow:

State Hospital for the Insane, Morganton, $400,000.

State Hospital for the Insane Goldsboro, $220,000.

State Hospital for the Insane, Raleigh, $320,000.

N. C. School for the Deaf, Morganton, $110,000.

N. C. School for the Blind, Raleigh $110,000.

N. C. Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sanatorium, $85,000.

State Home and Industrial School for Girls and Women, Samarcand, $50,000.

Stonewall Jackson Training School Concord, $30,000. Additional amount of $175 allowed for each boy admitted in excess of 100 boys.

Caswell Training School, Kinston, $80,000.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, $425,000.

State College of Agriculture and Engineering, Raleigh, $210,000.

East Carolina Teacher Training School, Greenville, $80,000.

North Carolina College for Women Greensboro, $210,000.

Negro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, $20,000.

State Board of Health, $225,000.

State Laboratory of Hygiene, Raleigh, $50,000.

North Carolina National Guard, $50,000.

N. C. Geological and Economic Survey, $20,000.

North Carolina Historical Commission, $20,000.

North Carolina State Library, $5,000

State Board of Charities and Public Welfare, $20,000.

State Child Welfare Commission $10,000.

Confederate Soldiers' Home, Raleigh, $60,000.

Confederate Women's Home, Fayetteville, $10,000.

Confederate Soldiers' Pension Fund $650,000.

Agricultural Experiment Station Raleigh, $1,250.

Agricultural Extension Service, $117,000.

Library Commission, Raleigh, $17,000.

Mount Mitchell Park Commission (to pay debt), $1,000.

Total, $3,606,750.

The institutions had asked for practically $9,000,000 for maintenance for the years 1921-22

CAMPAIGN FOR $30,000 FOR PALMER INSTITUTE

New York Page 2/12/21

With the splendid backing of such men like Dr. Chas. W. Eliot of Harvard fame, Julius Rosenwald, Wm. G. Wilcox, Dr. Moton, and a host of permanent friends of both races, this distinguished educator, one of the best known young women of the Rece, is in New York for ten days with headqqarters at 489 Fifth avenue, to wage an etxensive campaign to raise $30,000 for the Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., to meet a conditional gift of $15,000 from a prominent New York and Boston broker.

The school is completing a large modern structure costing of $100,000, the finest of its kind for colored people in th: state of North Carolina. She plans to dedicate this building, free of debt, as a monument to Negro womanhood.

WILMINGTON N C STAR
FEBRUARY 10, 1921

CONSIDER HELPING GREGORY

The board of education yesterday afternoon discussed the legality of making the $1,500 appropriation for the Gregory institute, colored, but reached no definite decision in the matter, referring the proposition to a committee, composed of Chairman Thomas E Cooper and Major W. A. Graham, for settlement. This committee, it is understood, will confer with the committee representing the chamber of commerce, which urged that the appropriation be granted, if the board could consistently do so.

$540,999 FOR RACE'S EDUCATION

Journal + Guide 3/12/21

Raleigh, N. C.—The North Carolina Legislature made appropriations to race schools to the amount of $540,999.00. This amount was divided as follows: State Normal, Elizabeth City; the Normal school at Fayetteville; Slater Normal, Winston-Salem, combined appropriation, $400,000. A reformatroy for boys to be erected, $25,000. A. & T. College, Greensboro, $115,999.

RALEIGH N C OBSERVER
MARCH 22, 1921

NEGROES RAISING FUND FOR SHAW UNIVERSITY

Nearly $500.00 was raised by the negroes of the city at a rally held in the First Baptist church, colored, last night, toward completing the $5,000.00 fund required before Shaw University can secure an appropriation of $10,000 from the General Educational Board. The local fund now stands at somewhat more than $4,500 and at another meeting to be held next Sunday, it is hoped that the remainder of the money will be raised.

$150,000 SCHOOL FOR DURHAM.

Durham, N. C., Sept. 13.—The Board of Aldermen will open bids next Monday for a bond issue of $525,000. One hundred-fifty thousand dollars will be used to erect a school building for colored children and the remainder for a new high school building for whites. The proposed building will be the largest colored public school in North Carolina.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Journal + Guide 3/12/21

State Legislature Has Acted Favorably to Race

APPROPRIATION INCREASED

Dr. Shepherd Appointed New Endowment Secretary

(By T. L. McCoy)

Raleigh, N. C.—Journal and Guide Bureau, March 10, 1921.

The statuatory 60 days limitation of the State Legislature which convened here early last January expired last Saturday night, but on account of some important legisiation which demands attention of the present legislature, the members unanimously agreed to withhold the vote of adjournment until Tuesday night when this eventful law making body's acts will go into the history of this commonwealth. It is gratifying to say that no radical legislations were proposed to infringe upon the rights of the Negro citizenry of this State; but on the other hand a law was enacted establishing a Reformatory for incorrigible colored boys and girls and $20,000 appropriated for its establishment.

The Agricultural and Technical School at Greensboro received an increased appropriation of $20,000 for two years in addition to the $40,000 it received during the past two years. Former Governor T. W. Bickett is due the greatest amount of credit for this act establishing the State Colored Reformatory; in that he urged and recommended to the people of the State that such an institution is due the colored citizens of the State.

Some weeks ago a representative of the Invincible Wizzard, Col. Simmons, Grand Chief of the Ku Klux Klan, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., staged a public meeting which took place in this city, in the city auditorium, for the purpose of explaining the mission of the disguised secret society. The local branch of the order dressed in false faces and white robes, marched through the streets to the auditorium and occupied seats on the stage to the number of about two hundred. The speaker with covered face spoke for one and a half hour, attempting to explain the why and wherefore this organization is formed. Occasionally he received an applause started by his clansmen. The audience did not join in the applause heartily. The major part of his speech was resenting the charge that the Ku Klux Klan is started to antagonize and ill use the Negro population. "As soon as our klan is well established," he said, "we will welcome the Negro to membership, also Jews and Catholics." He said "We stand for womanhood and white supremacy."

The writer although engaged in work twenty-five miles away from the city, autoed back to the city for the purpose of hearing what the chief of this disguised secret organization had to say as an explanation of the existence of the Klan. The speaker asked the press not to publish his name, but his title only, which was too much for your scribe to remember. About 2000 persons including about 200 colored men, were present. Notwithstanding invitations had been sent to all the State officials as well as county, only one official was present and he is the county recorder. Nothing further has been heard about this Klan since the meeting held in the city auditorium.

The three story brick building now being erected by the Lightner Bros. in this city is 80 by 200 feet and will be ready for occupancy late in the summer. The first floor will contain four store rooms and a theatre in the rear. The second and third floors will be used as a hotel and office rooms.

President Russell of the Twin City Amusement Corporation, Norfolk, and President P. B. Young, of the Tidewater Bank and Trust Company, were visitors in this city last week.

Miss Mamie Hill has been appointed County Health Nurse to visit and inspect all colored children attending the public schools in Wake County. Miss Hill is a graduate nurse and highly educated and will no doubt render valuable service to the colored school children throughout the county. Miss Hill has an automobile and can visit any school within a radius of twenty miles of Raleigh and return the same day.

Thos. Hill, brother-in-law of the writer, died February 26th, and was buried February 28. Dr. N. F. Roberts officiated when the funeral ceremonies took place in the First Baptist church and the remains laid to rest in Mount Hope cemetery. As a token of the esteem in which the deceased was held by many of his friends, they covered his grave with beautiful floral offerings.

Dr. J. E. Shepherd, State Grand Master of Masons, has appointed Prof. W. G. Pearson of Durham, Grand Endowment Secretary to take the position held by Col. James H. Young, for a long number of years and on account of ill health tendered his resignation to the Grand Lodge while in session at Durham last December.

Dr. Shepherd, the newly elected Grand Master, requested Col. Young to withhold his resignation until March 1st, Dr. Shepherd has called a meeting of the Endowment Board to convene in this city March 7th, when Col. Young will turn over to the newly appointed Grand Endowment Secretary $40,000. Dr. Shepherd has issued a circular letter to the Masonic fraternity expressing his appreciation of the valuable services he (Col. Young) has rendered to the Masonic fraternity for a long number of years both as Grand Master and Grand Endowment Secretary.

Dr. Charles Francis Meserve, president Emeritus, Shaw University, with his wife and daughter, are in the city after spending several months in the State of Arizona. Late in the Spring Dr. Meserve will return to his home in the State of Maine. Prof. J. W. Johnson, supervisor of the colored State School for deaf, dumb and blind is very jubilent over the increased appropriation the State Legislature made for his institution, $130,000 annually for two years to come. Prof. Johnson informed the writer that his pupils are making splendid headway in all lines of industry; such as carpentry, shoe repairing, mattress making and chair bottoming, sewing, crocheting, cooking, and other industries. Some of the graduates are employed as teachers and many of the boys who have made sufficient progress in carpentry are employed at good salaries in building the houses on the plot recently purchased for the home of the white blind children of this State.

The writer learns that Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee School, Alabama, will visit Raleigh during the latter part of this month and address the people here and at other places in the county.

NEGRO EDUCATION

(From *The Independent*, Elizabeth City, N. C.) Journal + Guide 4/16/21

More than three million dollars will be invested in the public education of Negroes in North Carolina during the next twelve months. Of this amount approximately a million dollars will be invested in new school buildings and equipment. The fact of such a vast expenditure of money for Negro education is viewed with alarm by thousands of white people who see in Negro education the passing of the ignorant, slovenly, happy-go-lucky scullion who did one's household drudgery for a dollar and a half a week and what she could eat and carry home. They see aright; the ignorant, dirty, incompetent—tho humble and good-natured—Negro cook and housegirl is truly passing; she will presently be as extinct as the Indian in this part of the country.

Education is fast taking colored girls out of the wash tubs and out of the kitchens of Southern white people. Those colored girls who require an education acquire at the same time a higher standard of living that will not enable them to compete with their ignorant, lowly paid sisters.

All of this is deplorable to a lot of white people who prefer a plethora of ignorant, unskilled, unrebellious labor that can be hired for a pittance and treated like peons. But the country is going to be infinitely better off for its educated colored people. The average girl who acquires an education at the State Normal School for that race at Elizabeth City comes out of that school a better citizen. She not only acquires a lot of those facts that we call education, but she acquires what is better still, a sense of her social responsibilities and an appreciation of the possibilities of human development. She acquires a fine regard for tidiness, cleanliness and personal hygiene; she learns to do things with thoroness; to make and repair and launder her own clothing. And she learns how to prepare and serve a wholesome meal daintily and efficiently. She learns good manners.

Those girls are not now helping to make better homes for white people, but they are making better homes among their own people and raising the living standards and ethical standards of their own race, which is a fact of immense importance to the health and social well being of all white people.

The time will come when the educated colored girl or woman will be available for domestic employment. When the art of cooking and washing and ironing and housekeeping has been a little better perfected; when we have learned to make a greater use of labor-saving machinery in the home and have systematized our house-work and eliminated so many of our present useless, cumbersome and extravagant methods of doing things, skilled labor will come to our rescue because there will be no place for the unskilled. But maybe when we reach this stage of domestic development we will not require any help at all. That would be the ideal condition and it is a condition that is not at all unattainable.

Educational Plans in North Carolina

Southern Publicity Committee

The state department of education in North Carolina has created a division of Negro education with an enlarged staff of white and colored assistants. Mr. Newbold, who has had charge of Negro rural schools in the state for years, will have charge of the division. His work has already attracted notice outside of his state, and has long had the confidence and support of both races in North Carolina.

The new plans put increased emphasis on teacher training. Teachers will be prepared at the three state normal schools and the state college for Negroes, at eight or ten private and church schools which have asked for state cooperation and oversight, at twenty-one county training schools, to which four will be added next year, and at three or four state high schools. Six-weeks' summer schools are also being held, and winter study-groups will be provided for during the school year. The establishment of city high schools will be systematically promoted. Close state oversight of all schools, from the graded schools up, is planned, that the work may be standardized throughout the state.

Thirty-seven new Rosenwald schools have been completed and paid for during the year, and eighty-one are under construction County superintendents in twenty-two counties are arranging for sixty-six more of these schools next year, the county school boards having made the necessary appropriations. Forty-five counties have Jeanes industrial supervisors, and five more will have them next fall.

To finance the work of the new division of Negro education the state appropriates $635,000, the Rosenwald Fund $75,000, the General Education Board $27,000, the Jeanes and Slater Funds $15,000 each. In addition are the large sums given by the counties for Jeanes supervisors, county training schools, Rosenwald schools, etc.

The state department of health is in close cooperation with the division; and standards of education and living are rising among the colored population in a way that speaks well for the Negroes' response to broadening opportunities, and forecasts increasing prosperity for both races throughout the state.

The Norfolk Journal & Guide Advocate 7/9/21

$150,000 SCHOOL FOR DURHAM

DURHAM, N. C., Sept. 15.—The Board of Aldermen will open bids next Monday for a bond issue of $[illegible]. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be used to erect a school building for colored children and the remainder for a new high school building for whites. The proposed building will be the largest colored public school in North Carolina.

Better Salaries for Negro Teachers

—*Southern Workman* Herman

For the year 1919-20 North Carolina spent for salaries of Negro teachers the sum of $1,159,000; for the year 1920-21, $1,500,000, a gain of $350,000 or 35 per cent in a year. During the summer of 1921 over 3000 Negro teachers (that is, 90 per cent) in North Carolina attended summer schools. These better-trained teachers will receive additional pay. This means that Negro teachers in North Carolina will receive during the present school year more than $1,500,000 in salaries. It is also encouraging to know that a large school-building program is now well under way. For country schools there will be spent $279,000 and for urban schools there will be spent $1,246,850, or a total of $1,525,250 for country and urban Negro schools.

Governor Morrison, like his predecessor (Thomas W. Bickett), stands solidly behind this liberal program for Negroes. He has expressed his desire to give all the citizens of the State a square deal. He has the support of the white citizens in this State-wide policy.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 13

Education—1921.

North Carolina

Money for Negro

Where Four Million Dollars Will Go

So. Pub. Committee

A remarkable conference has just been held in Raleigh, N. C., by the state boards of education and of health, to discuss with the leading Negroes of the state, teachers, business and professional men, and leading women, questions affecting the welfare of their race.

The programs of both boards in regard to the Negroes was set forth by state officials, and the frankest and fullest discussion of them, and of race relations on various lines, was invited and evoked. One could but feel, in listening, that North Carolina has gone far to extinguish the danger of "burning" questions by such frank and human discussion. No state in America is truer to the finest Southern ideals; and none has gone farther toward a demonstration of the belief that these ideals are strengthened, rather than endangered, by a policy of justice and opportunity for all its citizens.

The general type of the Negroes present was also impressive, shaped, as it has largely been, by the liberal policy of the state. North Carolina believes herself in the path of racial solutions; and she has backed her belief by the appropriation for the school year of 1921-22 of four million dollars, from state funds alone, for Negro education.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Oklahoma

Education - 1921.

Money for Negro Education

ENID OKLA EAGLE
FEBRUARY 7, 1921

NEW SCHOOL

Plans Presented for Erection of Building Here for Negroes

Erection of a new negro school building in the city to cost $40,000 has been decided upon, it was revealed in a report made by Superintendent Price of the city schools to the city commissioners.

The present building and site is practically a part of the city park and if the city will furnish the Board of Education with a site, it is planned to remove the building and allow the property to be turned into the city park. This has been one of the greatest stumbling blocks in the completion of the city parks.

Although no official action was taken by the board, both Commissioners Butts and Pancoast intimated they would look into the matter with a view toward recommendation of a suitable site for the new negro school. The new school is planned to take in industrial and vocational training for the negro, as well as the many other branches of school training.

BUILDINGS REMODELED AT NEGRO UNIVERSITY

OKLAHOMA OKLA OKLAHOMAN
JUNE 3, 1921

Students Constructing Dormitory of Odds and Ends.

With 135 boys living in a dormitory built for sixty, J. M. Marquis, president of the negro agricultural and normal university at Langston is making a creditable effort by using student labor to relieve the congestion which the eighth legislature declined to alleviate, according to George F. Clark, chairman of the board of affairs who returned Thursday from a visit to the institution.

Marquis is constructing a girls' dormitory of odds and ends which will accommodate approximately sixty girls, according to Clark, and provide an addition to class-room space at the negro institution.

The razing of an old dormitory now out of use for the purpose of gathering material for improvements is underway, according to Clark, who said a part of the old building would be remodeled into a gymnasium. Marquis has a fund of approximately $4,300 left from last year's appropriations he intends to use in making improvements, according to Clark.

Progress in Negro Education

Of Oklahoma's 50,570 colored children eighty-seven per cent were enrolled in 1920-'21. Eleven hundred and sixty-one colored teachers were employed, and something over $854,000 were spent in building schoolhouses for colored children in this same year. West Virginia has appropriated for Negro educational and eleemosynary institutions $1,200,000. Texas will spend next year $400,000 for Negro education, and North Carolina $700000, of which $36,000 will go for the supervision of Negro schools.

The Rosenwald Fund spent $528,000 for Negro school-houses last year. This resulted in securing buildings that cost $2,000,000. Of this amount the colored people paid out of private funds $500,000 and private citizens among local white people paid $250,000. The Rosenwald Fund has set apart $622,000 for its work next year.

Nothing is more indicative of progress in Negro education than the development in recent years of public summer schools for colored teachers. For instance, Louisiana has sent practically her whole corps of Negro teachers to summer schools provided by the State. Last year 2800 colored teachers attended summer schools in North Carolina. Of these, 1400 improved the grades of their certificates and benefitted thereby financially. This year North Carolina made provision for more than 3000 colored teachers in State summer schools.

—*Southern Workman*

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921.

Pennsylvania.

Money for Negro.

Lincoln Gets $15,000

Baltimore Afro American 12/17/21

Lincoln, Pa., Dec. 7.—The General Education Board, New York City, has made a grant of $15,000 to Lincoln University toward the erection of a $60,000 Science Building. $25,000 of this amount remains to be raised. Plans for the building, which will be erected on Monumental Highway, have been drawn by the architects who designed the Alumni Memorial Arch.

$15,000 TO LINCOLN FROM GEN'L ED. BOARD

New York Age N. Y. 12/10/21

Lincoln University, Pa.—The great 13 to 7 victory over Howard at Philadelphia on Thanksgiving Day is still the talk of the campus.

The General Education Board, New York City, has made a grant of $15,000 to Lincoln University toward the erection of a $60,000 science building. $25,000 of this amount remains to be raised. Plans for the building, which will be erected on Monumental Highway, have been drawn by the architects who designed the Alumni Memorial Arch.

Oswald Garrison Villard, of New York City, editor of "**The Nation**," spoke in the University Chapel, December 5th, on "The Disarmament Conference." A prizeof $50 offered by Mrs. Louise Atherton Dickey of Chicago for the best essay by a student of Lincoln University upon the subject, "Disarmament from a Christian Point of View," was awarded at this time. The judges were L. Hollingsworth Wood, New York City; Rev. J. Russell, Oxford, Pa.; and Robert Pyle, West Grove, Pa.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 17

Education – 1921.

South Carolina

Money for Negro Education.

$41,075 FOR ALLEN UNIV.

Afro-American 6/3/21

Dr. J. G. Martin Has His Eyes Opened By Way Of Progress In South Carolina

MINISTERS WORK THERE

Build Churches, Schools, And Help Develop The Neighborhood

(By Dr. J. G. Martin)

Columbia, S. C. June 1—At the the forty-fifth commencement exercises of Allen University celebrated here last week, Bishop W. D. Chappell raised $41,075 towards the new $100,000 building on the campus. Women alone gave over $8,000 of this amount.

There were 56 graduates from all departments of the university where 944 students are enrolled.

Degrees were confered as follows: Ph. D. Bishops Chappell; To D. Revs. H. McKinley, N. H Thomas, J. G. Martin of Baltimore.

You ask why the people of the South or South Carolina are so devoted to their church. It is due to early training. I listened to ministers tell how they go into the forest with their people, fell trees, build churches, school houses and parsonages, work the land and get money from the sale of cotton and other produce and count themselves happy to have developed the neighborhood.

I said I wish some of our long coat dignitaries could come down here and see what these ministers are doing.

Mrs. Rhodes a lone woman of the city of Columbia has one of the best hospitals for our people that I have witnessed. She has a splendid home next to that, a nurses home and next the hospital and nothing about it to show that it is a colored place. Wife and I had the pleasure of going from bottom to top and found everything in first class conditon.

All of the leading people have such large homes. In all sections of the city some of the most palatial homes one would wish to witness is owned by our people paying from fifteen to twenty eight thousand dollars for them.

We leave next week for Baltimore to take up our work on the District.

CONTRACT AWARDED FOR NEGRO SCHOOL BUILDING

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

A permit has been secured for the erection of the ne wnegro school building on West Henry street. The contract has been let to the Fiske-Carter Construction company, and will cost in the neighborhood of $40,000. The two forces putting down sewer pipes on Leage Logan streets and on Bonair street will be put to work putting in seewr pipes in the section of the new school building, part of which will take care of the sewage from the school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education – 1921.

Money for Negro Education.

Tennessee

DR. J. T. WILSON OUR PHILANTHROPIST

During the opening meetings of the Turner University drive, it developed that in order to secure to the race the proposed site for the institution that Dr. J. T. Wilson, founder of the Wilson Sanitarium of Memphis, had already paid himself the munificent sum of $17,500 for the property in order that there should be no doubt in the minds of all the people that Memphis would secure the institution for the lasting benefit of our city in general and of our race in particular. Dr. Wilson showed his respect for the great A. M. E. church, its Bishop, pastors and people; Dr. Wilson showed his good opinion of Memphis, both white and colored, and demonstrated his love and hope for the children throughout the delta territory that have never been favored with opportunities for university training. All honor to such an unselfish, heroic and philanthropic race man.

The crying need of our race generally today is for more prosperous business men with hearts of benevolent service for the community and for the welfare of the people who have made them prosperous in this world's goods.

Bishop Carey and the trustees voted to name the principal building there on the site now, with its tower piercing the skies, after its hero—"THE WILSON HALL."

Let other men of our race now rally to the standard. All hail to Dr. J. T. Wilson.

BRAZELTON, DRUGGIST DONATES $1000 TOWARD NEGRO INSTITUTION

St. Louis Argus.

Dr. William Earl Brazelton, white, owner of a drug store at 3159 Laclede avenue, donated $1900 toward the $1,000,000 fund for the benefit of the National Training School, Nashville, Tenn., an institution for young Negro men and women. 3-24-21.

Brazelton's donation increases the total for Missouri to $14,000. Missouri's quota is $50,000. Illinois, whose quota is also $50,000, has raised $20,000.

Donations may be sent to A. C. Churchwell, Post-Office box 1593, St. Louis.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR NEGRO GIRLS

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
MARCH 30, 1921

Provided For in Bill Passing Senate on Third Reading.

Senate bill No. 718, providing for the erection and equipment of the Tennessee School for Vocational Education of colored girls, passed this morning. This measure, which came up on special order, was introduced by Messrs. McGugin, Chandler and others. The bill provides for an appropriation of $30,000 to carry out its provisions. The vote on the measure was 25, present and not voting, one.

Mr. McGugin, in speaking for the bill, declared that there was now no institution of the kind and that no provision was now made for derelict colored girls, but to send them to the penitentiary. Mr. Chandler also spoke briefly for the measure.

A number of house bills passed first and second reading.

An effort was made this morning without success to bring up and vote on senate bill No. 1152, seeking to repeal the act creating the office of revenue agent.

Mr. Speaker Bond took the floor at 10:35 and asked for the suspension of the rules to consider the measure on third and final reading. The speaker's motion failed, 16 to 15.

Mr. Overton, who took the chair, explained the measure and called for the vote on Mr. Bond's motion.

The senate convened at 9:30 o'clock at the call of Mr. Speaker Bond. Prayer was offered by the chaplain, the Rev. R. E. Travis.

The senate declined to concur in house joint resolution No. 65, providing for the appointment of a joint legislative committee to investigate the high cost of living.

House joint resolution No. 66, thanking Dr. J. D. Blanton and the trustees and students of Ward-Belmont for the hospitality accorded members of the general assembly recently in entertaining them with a dinner and theatrical features was concurred in unanimously.

Consideration of the general appropriation bill introduced in skeleton form yesterday consumed a large part of the morning session. Mr. Fuller explained that while many features of the bill were of a compromise nature the committee stood as a committee behind its work. He said the committee would cheerfully consider amendments and suggestions.

The measure was then taken up section by section and read by the clerk.

Mr. Fuller's motion carried striking out all that part after the enacting part and the printed bill be substituted.

On motion of Mr. Womack, the salary of the chief clerk of the comptroller was increased from $2,500 to $3,000.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the salary of the secretary of the governor was raised from $2,500 to $3,000.

Mr. Candler's motion to raise the salary of the adjutant-general from $2,500 to $3,600 failed. An amendment increasing the salary to $3,000 subsequently was adopted.

NEGROES ORGANIZE TURNER "U" DRIVE

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
MAY 13, 1921

Name Team Captains for Start of Drive for Funds.

A meeting of all committees and team captains for the Turner university drive will be held Friday afternoon at campaign headquarters, 166 South Fourth street. The campaign will get under way Sunday at 4 p.m. at Avery chapel. Leading Memphis negroes will head the drive and the various teams. The city will be divided into districts, and thoroughly canvassed. Homer K. Jones & Co., certified public accountants, will make accounting of all funds subscribed.

The teams have been selected along industrial lines. Following is the lineup for the drive:

Hotel waiters, three teams, captained by the following head waiters: Alonzo, of the Gayoso; Brinkley, of the Peabody, and Leonard, of the Chisca.

Fraternal bank, A. F. Ward, captain.

Negro Outlook, Dr. M. V. Lynk, captain.

Memphis Times, S. W. Broome, captain.

City teachers, Prof. E. L. Honesty, captain.

Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Wayman K. Wilkerson, captain.

County teachers, R. M. Casey, captain.

Insurance, Dr. J. E. Walker, captain.

Architects and Builders, W. T. Bailey, captain.

Mail carriers, team.

Barbers, A. P. Martin, captain.

Solvent Savings bank, Bert M. Roddy, captain.

Avery chapel, Dr. A. D. Byas, captain.

Graduate nurses, S. Mae Holmes, captain.

Practical nurses, F. E. Mayo, captain.

Executive committee (against the field), Dr. J. T. Wilson, captain.

Medical profession (10 teams), Dr. L. G. Patterson, captain.

Fisk News

As we go to press, word comes of a bequest of $50,000 for Fisk from the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson, of New York City. In the absence of President McKenzie, away on an emergency trip to try to procure money sorely needed for current expenses, it is not known at the University whether this sum is designated for endowment, or may be used to help ease the great burden weighing down on Dr. McKenzie's shoulders, to raise money to keep us going. [The gift is for endowment.] Whichever is true, Fisk is passing grateful to this friend for so large a measure of help.

In the President's absence and without his direction, the Editor wishes to hint to Fisk's other friends that the burden of raising money for our endowment and to meet current expenses is tremendous, and that this splendid gift, so timely made, does not relieve us from the necessity of seeking for funds.

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESEEAN
MAY 26, 1921

STATE GIVEN $53,000 FOR NEGRO EDUCATION

Tennessee is to get $53,000 next year to aid in establishing rural schools for negroes in the state.

The contribution comes from the Julius Rosenwald fund and is the largest single amount that has been given to this state. This sum is Tennessee's portion of $622,200 which Mr. Rosenwald has given to the Southern states to promote negro education.

FISK ALUMNI.

Dr. J. A. Lester Re-elected President.

Nashville Globe 6/3/21

The General Alumni of Fisk University met in the parlors of Jubilee Hall Monday Evening at four o'clock. The information was given out that about $1500 had been collected through the Association during the year. At eight o'clock the same evening, in the Memorial Chapel of Fisk University, President John M. Gandy of the state college of Petersburg, Va., delivered an address to the body assembled. The information came through the President of Fisk that the Institution had been given membership in the Carnegie Foundation Fund Association and it is said this is the first colored institution to be added. Fisk came into this organization as the tenth institution in the South. A splendid spirit was exhibited throughout the meeting and plans are being made through the officers of the Association to co-operate with the President and Faculty of the Institution to make Jubilee Day Oct 6th, a red letter day in the history of the Institution, because of that day they will celebrate Jubilee Anniversary, making fifty years of establishment for the Institution. The officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. A. Lester, re-elected; Secretary, Miss Lena T. Jackson; Cor. Secretary, Mrs. P. R. Burrus; Treasurer, Mrs. Emma Terry-Holman.

There were a large number of visitors who have graduated from the school including a returned Missionary from Africa and representative of all of the southern states and some of the northern and western states.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

CHATTANOOGA AREA MAKES GLOWING REPORT OF CENTENARY ACHIEVEMENTS

Dr. J. C. Sherill, Executive Secretary, Says "We Have Hardly Begun"

Southwestern Christian Advocate, 3/24/21

We have just recently held our second District Superintendents' and Pastors' Centenary Area Retreat Council in Nashville, Tenn., April 13-14th., 1921. We began with a very enthusiastic program. Devotions and exhortations by Rev. J. B. Booth, after which opening remarks were made by the Area Secretary. Bishop Bristol who was to have presided was detained on account of businses matters and the District Superintendents in their private meeting nominated the following officers: Dr. H. L. Ashe, District Superintendent, Greensboro District North Carolina Conference, Chairman; Revs. Wm. Wells, B. J. Martin and J. O. Dixon, Secretaries; Revs. J. A. Baxter, J. A. Pickett and Wm. T. C. Travis, Statisticians; Revs. W. A. Webber, R. A. Dowell and R. B. Rhyne, Treasurers.

The regular program was carried out. Dr. Davidson of the Chicago office and Executive Secretary of the Life Service Department, was present and delivered a very strong address in the interest of the young life of our Church. The Council was indeed pleased to have Dr Morris W. Ehnes present who also made a strong and timely address in the interest of the Centenary and made it possible for many of the brethren to return to their charges to solve some of the difficult problems they have met with heretofore. The Round Table Talks were of great importance.

Rev. R. G. Morris, the "Hollingshead" of our Negro Methodism addressed the Council on Charting and was able to show each conference, district and charge just what had been done for the Centenary. In the evening session, Dr. Ehnes spoke again, his subject being "Africa" where he and his wife spent a number of years as missionaries. The second day's session was equally as interesting as that of the the first day There never was a lag in the program. The following persons were present and spoke: Dr. F. H. Butler, Assistant Secretary of the Epworth League work among colored people; Dr. J. W. E. Bowen, Jr., Sunday School work and Dr. J. N. C. Coggin in the interest of the evangelistic side of the program. These visiting brethren rendered very great service in making the Council a success. While the Council was not quite as largely attended as it was last year, still the interest was far greater. The financial conditions of the country and increase in railroad rates is what prevented a number of our pastors from being present. It must be kept in mind that the three colored conferences in the Chattanooga Area are the smallest of any of the area; there being a little over 27,000 members in the three conferences. A number of the conferences which we can name in the other Areas have twice the membership that we have in the three conferences of the Chattanooga Area. Add to what has already been stated, that of the wage opportunities received from farming and otherwise, there is no comparison with those of other sections which is well-known. The Chattanooga Area is well organized and the educational propoganda of its membership goes forward with leaps and bounds. There is more enthusiasm in the interest of the Centenary throughout the Area than ever before.

The great "Drive" in 1919 does not compare with the present spirit that is found among the people, which is due to the fact that both pastor and people understand the Centenary better than ever. Their vision is enlarged; they see the needs of humanity both in the home and foreign fields. We feel safe in saying that the Chattanooga Area will raise its quota.

This Area accepted the $4,000,000 quota and took its subscription on that basis. The District Superintendents and pastors at the Council voted their disapproval of a reduction. It is felt that it would be a mistake for such a thing to be done at this time and a mistake would be made should a cut occur anywhere in any of our conferences or areas that are larger and stronger than ours to whom we look as guides. The following is the amount raised in our Centenary Easter Pay-Up-Campaign by conferences and districts:

East Tennessee oCnference

Bluefield District	$2,236.09
Knoxville District	1,662.00
Pulaski District	1,950.00
Chattanooga District	1,179.00
	$7,035.09

North Carolina Conference

Winston District	$4,000.00
Western District	1,760.50
Greensboro District	2,400.00
Wilmington District	1,245.00
	$9,405.50

Tennessee Conference

Nashville District	$1,517.61
Dixon District	391.00
Murfreesboro District	874.61
Memphis District	8.00
	$3,583.22

Grand total from East Tennessee Conference	$ 7,035.09
Grand Total from North Carolina Conference	9,405.50
Grand total from Tennessee Conference	3,583.22
	$20,024.41

It is encouraging to report that in spite of the fact that this is considered a hard year financially because of labor conditions in the country, we are a long way in advance of what we were in our Easter Rally of 1920. There has been an increase on each district of the three conferences. In some instances the collections have been more than doubled. We are within $5,000.00 of what we raised for the entire year 1920, which to my mind is a splendid showing, still in per capita giving the Chattanooga Area ran second according to the figures given out by Dr. Barton of the Chicago office at our Cincinnati meeting in February.

After all, the time has come when Methodism is beginning to lay stress on per capita giving and not so much on totals. For all of these years our Church has given much attention to the total amounts raised, while some other churches not as large as ours stress per capita giving, but the time is now at hand when totals are only stressed when based upon a splendid per capita giving. We should put forth efforts to educate the people in the work of the Church in its field of operation both home and foreign so that they will become inspired to enlarge their per capita giving and this would swell our totals beyond anything we ever thought or dreamed of. This is what the Centenary in its program is endeavoring to do and she is playing her role quite successfully. Let us push the educational propaganda as outlined by the Church's program and it will only be a few years when all the needy places in our world field will be amply taken care of.

The brethren left the Council inspired to make a greater showing by the close of the conference year. Bishop Bristol arrived in the evening of the first day and presided throughout the session. He was greatly pleased with the advance that was made in each of the conferences and delivered a stirring address to the brethren thanking them for what they had done and for the way they had rallied to the cause and expressed his expectation of greater things of each conference by the meeting of its annual session.

JAMES A. BAXTER, Statistician.

Education - 1921.

Tennessee

Money for Negro Education.

TRUSTEE BOARD MEETING

Nashville Globe 9/9/21

Turner College, Shelbyville, Tenn. —The annual session of the Trustees of Turner College met Tuesday Aug. 2nd in the chapel of the girls dormitory. Bishop A. J. Carey, D. D. presiding. Representatives from every conference in the two states of Tenn. and Kentucky, were present. Anticipating the coming of the Board, the citizens of Shelbyville, under the leadership of President J. A. Jones, had made special preparations for accommodating the members and giving them a hearty welcome and reception.

Considerable improvements and repairs as well as general cleaning up of the premises had been done, giving the campus and the whole outlying section a beautiful and picturesque apparance. This drew forth many compliments from the leaders resnecting the president.

Shelbyville, $574.00; total, $1523.5

Clarkesville District, $225.00 Dickson, $212.00; S. Memphis, $162.0 Memphis, $364.50; Paris, $185.50; total, $1478.50

Kentucky Conferences: Kentucky $81.26; West Kentucky, $290.25. Collected including official and annua dues, $3677.77.

President Jones announced tha the outlook for a record opening, Sep following teachers were recommend tember 15th, was flattering. The ed by the president and were elect ed: Prof. R. P. Purdy, Shelbyville; Mrs. Lucile G. Miles, Nashville; Mrs Georgia M. Thomas, Nashville; Mrs Lucile Nicholson, Columbia; Mrs. K L. Howard, Nashville.

Bishop Carey, the chairman, left for Chicago Tuesday, preparatory to leaving for Europe with the delegation that goes to attend the Ecumenical conference this month.

HELPS BAPTIST SEMINARY

NEW ORLEANS CONVENTION VOTES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL AND TRAINING SEMINARY WILL GET THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS

Nashville Globe 9/9/21

New Orleans, La., Sept. 8 1921— (Special to the Nashville Globe)—$12,500 is the amount set apart by the National Baptist Convention in session here for the National Baptist Theological and Training Seminary located at Nashville, Tenn. This action was taken after the Field Secretary of the Educational Board and the Educational Board proper had made their reports. A big financial drive is in progress. Every state in the union seems to be trying to put up its one hundred men, who in turn are to put up the amount pro-rated for them. The school at Nashvill is to be opened in October for it third session. It has the distinction of benig the only real National Baptis Seminary among Negroes of the United States.

NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION RAISED $331,000.00. NEW ORLEANS SESSION A GREAT SUCCESS. DR. E. P. JONES RE-ELECTED.

National Baptist Union Review Nashville, Tenn. 10/15/21

The greatest host of Baptists ever gathered at New Orleans, attended the session of the National Baptist Convention September 7th to 12th The Publishing Board's report was the largest in its history from every viewpoint.

The Foreign Mission Board showed great improvement. A total of $331,-000.00 was raised from all sources. Many advance steps were taken in the work of the Convention.

An International Welfare and Civic Commission was elected and representatives from every state in the Union were placed upon the Commission. The Commission was authorized to visit President Harding and present to him in concrete the tion of the Negro Baptists regarding their civil and political rights, at (to secure modifications from the English Government which will give greater facilities for the advancement of Christianity as well as the work of the missionary of Africa. And the Commission will represent the Baptists of the United States at the World Congress of Baptists which convenes in England in May, 1922. At large: Drs. E. P. Jones, R. H. Boyd and J. H. Frank; Alabama: Revs. C. B. Williams, L. Hawthorne; Georgia: Rev. E. R. Carter, Ernest Hall; Louisiana: Revs. W. W. Hill, J. M. Carter, W. M. Grimble, A. Hubbs C. S. Collins, J. L. Burrell E. W. White Geo. W. Davis; Texas: Rev. L. L. Campbell, J. H. Winn, S. H. Prince Ed. H. Branch, M. E. Robison C. Edwards I. H. Holly, J. C. Lott J. D. Leonard, A. D. Hendon H. M. Williams Robt. W. Wells; Virginia: Revs. C. P. Madison, R. H. Bowling, T. J. King; New England States: Revs. W. B. Reid, R. Paul Russell, A. Wyatt. Ohio: Rev. E. H. Cook J. F. Hughes, L H. Williams, A. W. Starks; Kentucky: Revs. J. E. Woods, F. C. Lucas R. B. Mitchell, F. C. Locust R. B. Scott; Indiana: J. D. Leonard, J. W. Phillips, I. M. Hendon, Chas. Lewis, J. D. Johnson, W. M. Ferrel; Tennessee: Henry Allen Boyd, G. B. Taylor, H. A. Alfred; Illinois: L. Drane, C. H. Clarke, B. J. Prince, W. P. Washington, C. C. Phillips J. B. Beckham W. H. Wood, J. A. Royal, B. P. E. Gayles, H. W. Knight; South Carolina J. S. Earle E. W. Bowen A. W. Hill, A. W. Fuller; North Carolina: T. C. Phillips, C. M. Cartwright W. M. Daniels; Oklahoma: S. S. Jones, S. B. Harrinson J. H. Smiley D. C. Cooksie, Missouri: J. W. Hurse, G. L. Prince N. T. Lane; Mississippi: G. W. Gales R. H. Hilliard W. M. Mallory; Florida: K. R. Britt J. E. Ford L. S. Anderson; Arkansas: J. P. Robinson, J. S. Ladelle, G. A. Long; R. B. Porter H. S. Nichols; Pennsylvania: Revs. W. A. Jones William Johnson, T. H. C. Messer; Wisconsin: Revs. S. L. Russell, W. J. Singletary; Michigan: Rev. Francis M. Storey. Colorado: Rev. David E. Overs; Ariz.: H. C. Williams. These are the constructive leaders of a constructive convention. The report of Dr. G. L. Prince, Chairman of the Board of Education showed that a balance of only $12,000.00 was owed on the property at Nashville, fully worth $250,-000.00. This, he declares, must be raised during the incoming year.

Sadness and gloom came to the convention on Sunday at 7:20 p. m., when Dr. C. J. W. Boyd was accidentally shot and killed by an enraged madman, who also killed his wife, J. Miller. The body was viewed by thousands on Monday and was then shipped to Nashville, accompanied by representatives from the various states. The funeral was attended from the Mt. Olive Baptist Church. Drs. Jones, Clarke, Campbell, Morris, Harding, Taylor, and many of the other ministers participated. Dr. R. H. Boyd was master of ceremonies. Thousands representing every walk of life in Nashville, with bowed heads paid their last tribute of respect to the fallen hero.

The fourth Sunday in November at 11 a. m., the Baptists throughout the nation will pay tribute to his memory and raise funds to liquidate the indebtedness against the seminary for which he gave his life. His last words to Dr. S. R. Prince were: "Tell the boys to go on with the work I am tired, I want to go home."

—The Austin, Texas Herald.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921. Texas.

Money for Negro Education.

By the terms of th will of the late Geo. W. Brackenridge of San Antonio, Guadolupe College at Seguin is the recipient of a gift of $50,000 for permanent improvement on its campus.

The Pioneer
January, 1921

$25,000 SOUGHT FOR NEGRO SCHOOL

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
MARCH 16, 1921

HEAD OF INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE URGES EDUCATION AS SOLUTION TO CRIME.

Completion of $25,000 for the erection of three new buildings of Camps Normal Industrial Institute to provide the necessary facilities for the useful education of the negroes of the State, is asked by Rev. J. E. Boyd, head of the institution, who is in the city asking for funds. The giving of common, practical, industrial training along the lines that will enable the negroes to perform their proper labor, the school man states, is the best cure for lynchings.

According to statistics compiled it has been shown that less than one-half of 1 per cent of the crime committed by negro people in the United States was even charged to reasonably intelligent negroes, he said. This percentage, it was stated, includes those negroes, who have been given a "mis-education," which gives to the negro youth the knowledge of the letters without training him for any useful career.

Teaching boys to spell corn and not how to make from 150 to 350 bushels to the acre and how to spell cotton and not to how to make from 1½ to 3½ bales per acre and other things proportionally, is a lamentable mistake and a waste of money and valuable time, Boyd said.

The Camps Normal Industrial Institute, stated its head, gives the positive development of the negroes of Texas in the things they need most. A scientific training in common practical things is given there and all negroes attending the school are made greater assets to the community and State.

More than 1,500 applicants were refused admission to the school during the present term for lack of facilities. The contribution of funds for the erection of additional buildings is asked so that these may be taken care of during the next year. The buildings proposed for erection are to include a domestic science building 250 feet in length, and four stories in height, and two dormitories. The latter are to be 168 feet long, 70 feet wide and to have three stories and a basement. One is to be for the housing of negro girl students, and the other for the accommodation of the boys.. All three structures are to be of the best construction and are to be fireproof.

In case the $25,000 is raised in this State, Rev. Boyd stated, additional help in the work is to be received from the North and East so that a special effort is to be made in San Antonio to raise a substantial part of the fund among the residents of the city. The white people of the city are being asked particularly for the contribution of funds for the assisting in the giving of practical and useful education to the negroes.

The school is located at Camps, Gregg County, halfway between Longview and Gladewater on the Texas & Pacific Railroad. It is nonsectarian and accepts negro students of both sexes. The school has the endorsement of the United States Department of Agriculture, the States' Relation Service of Washington, D. C., the Governor of Texas and many other reputable citizens of the country. Contributions are asked to be sent to the school addressed at Longview.

Negro College Plans Ground-Breaking Day

WACO TEX TRIBUNE
JUNE 20, 1921

TO START WORK ON NEW BUILDING AT PAUL QUINN

A ground-breaking program to mark the beginning of work on a new $162,000 building for Paul Quinn college, East Waco, will be rendered at the college chapel at 6 o'clock Friday evening with Mayor Ben C. Richards, Superintendent B. B. Cobb, Dr. A. S. Jackson and Bishop W. D. Johnson as principal speakers, according to J. K. Williams, president.

The unit plan has been adopted and the first or central section is to cost $65,000, and it is hoped sufficient funds will be raised during the next 12 months to complete the two wings. The new unit will increase the dormitory and recitation room capacity to about 500 students.

The plan proposed for Friday evening is that each visitor will contribute $1 and shovel one spadeful of earth. Music will be furnished by the college glee club.

SCHOLARSHIP FUND OF $500 DONATED TO PRAIRIE VIEW

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 29, 1921

Award Made by Houston Negroes Will Go to Boys' Agricultural Clubs

Subscriptions totaling $500 were donated for scholarships to the Prairie View normal school at a meeting of six prominent Houston negroes in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce Tuesday night.

The scholarships will be awarded to members of the Negro Boys' Agricultural clubs who are winners in contests held by the clubs.

The meeting at the Chamber of Commerce formed itself into a committee and will carry on a campaign to secure additional subscriptions to the scholarship fund. Professor J. D. Ryan was elected president; R. L. Andrews vice president, and A. K. Kelly treasurer. Others present at the meeting and members of the committee are T. M. Fairchild, L. W. Woods and Nat Q. Henderson, secretary.

The meeting was called together by W. L. Stallings, manager of the agricultural department of the Chamber of Commerce. C. H. Walker, negro in charge of all the negro extension work in Texas, was present and explained the workings of the Negro Boys' Agricultural clubs.

Following the explanation of the scholarship fund, R. L. Andrews donated $300. The remainder of the $500 was subscribed by the other members of the committee.

The negro boys' scholarship fund was started by William McDonald, Fort Worth negro, who donated $200.

The membership of the Negro Boys' Agricultural clubs is about 1700. There are 12 organized clubs in Harris county. In order to be eligible to the scholarships a boy must be 16 years of age or over and be educated at least through the eighth grade.

The grading of the contests will be completed in time to send the winners to school in September.

PROMINENT WHITE CITIZEN PROMISES AID TO POLY MOVE

Houston Chronicle
May 2, 1921.

John L. Blount, Esq., President Texas Polytechnic Institute (Organizing), 2413 Tuam Avenue, Houston, Texas.

Dear Sir: 8/27/21

(1) From time to time I have discussed with you needs and purposes of an institution such as you and your associates are proposing to found somewhere in this vicinity.

(2) Believing that you are working along the right lines and with proper ideals, I am happy to say that I will undertake to assist you in every reasonable way.

(3) As stated to you today, I will co-operate with your committee in acquiring a tentative site for the institution. The location should be between Houston and Galveston, with practical relation to railroad and interurban transportation and, of course, with suitable soil for all institutional purposes. I think it should contain not less than three hundred and possibly six hundred acres, and the ensuing summer season is probably the best time to secure such site either by purchase or under option. If the colored people of this vicinity could and would raise 50 per cent of the cost of the ground, I might be disposed to contribute the other 50 per cent. The acquisition of a site would lay tangible basis for future financing.

(4) Assuring you that if you and your solicitors meet with merited success among your own people, you can not begin to fail to get the practical assistance from the white people that you desire. I am, yours truly,

(igned) W. C. HOGG.

Money - Negro Ed.
Texas

5/5/2,

Port Arthur, Texas, has recently erected a Negro School Building at a cost of $160,000. The Domestic Science and Manual Training are taught in wooden buildings on the same grounds.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1921.

Money for Negro Education.

EDITH KNIGHT LEFT $3,000,000 ESTATE; MANY BEQUESTS

PROVIDENCE R. I. EVE. NEWS
MAY 3, 1921

The will of Edith Knight filed in the Probate Court this morning makes disposal of an estate of $3,000,000. The public gifts amount to $550,000, among them are Grace Church that will receive $50,000, St. Elizabeth's Home on Melrose street, $25,000; St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, $50,000; the Women's College at Brown University, $25,000; the Y. W. C. A., $25,000; the Elmwood Public Library Association, $125,000, which is to be used as a memorial to the father of the donor; to Sophie Roumaniere, $75,000, that is to be used to establish a library in the town of Pontiac; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural College of Virginia, $25,000, and $150,000 is left in trust with the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company for the Tenney family of Brookline, Mass., which if the family dies will revert to Brown University.

The remainder of the vast sum is divided among the members of the family. Former servants of the woman received from $2500 to $3000.

The executors of the estate are Webster Knight, Sophie Rousmaniere and William Hodgman. The appraisers are Joseph J. Bodwell, Arthur M. Allen and Walter G. Brown.

CARNEGIE ESTATE TOPS $25,000,000

Appraisers Say Iron Master's Holdings Were Most Difficult to Settle.

GAVE $350,000,000 DURING LIFE

Lloyd George, William Howard Taft and Others Get Big Annuities.

N. Y. C. TELEGRAPH
JULY 1, 1921

That the estate of Andrew Carnegie was one of the most difficult to appraise, and one of the most difficult to settle, was brought out in the appraisal filed yesterday by the Deputy State Comptroller in the report of George Brokaw Compton, appraiser in the Deputy State Comptroller's office and by an affidavit, included in the report by Elihu Root, Jr., of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland, counsel for the Home Trust Company of Hoboken, executor of the estate.

Mr. Compton's report gives the total assets at $25,933,014; cash $583,446; personalty, $3,706,941, chiefly made up of mortgages and notes; securities, $17,543,538; interest in Madison Mining Trust, $25,406, Mr. Carnegie's partners in this business being C. K. Leith and Charles R. Hise, of Madison, Wisconsin; a trust fund of $4,643,750, and the well-known pension fund of $2,872,747.

Among the realty holdings are: The lots at Fifth avenue and Ninetieth street, $977,833; 155 West Fifty-sixth street, $40,000; 157-159 West Fifty-sixth street, $100,000.

Home Valued Over $2,000,000.

There is in addition the home and other property which is not taxed by the appraiser for the reason "the property being conveyed to the decedent and his wife, Louise W. Carnegie, as tenants by entirety." The Carnegie home, 2 East Ninety-first street, is valued by the estate at $2,505,200, and the same is true of 22-24 East Ninety-first street, valued at $68,833 and $70,833.

The personalty includes, in the Ninety-first street home, furniture, rugs, bric-a-brac, $21,984; paintings and pictures, $48,432; silver, trophies, medals, etc., $8,490; books, $7,716; wardrobe, $1,417; jewelry, $2,905, making a total of $90,545.

The pictures and personal effects in Skibo Castle, Durnoch, Scotland, is appraised at $126,985; books, $29,126; on the estate, stock and implements, $41,461, and the yacht, Seabright, at Skibo, $1,898.

The trust fund of $4,643,750 was formed by Mr. Carnegie in April, 1911, with provisions that the income be paid to himself for life; at his death to his wife and at her death his daughter Margaret is to receive the principal absolutely. This trust was so made that the principal could not be taken by himself or his wife, nor by anybody else, during his own and his wife's life.

George and Taft Benefit.

While the pension fund was appraised at only $272,747, it is in reality much larger, being $4,250,000. In 1901, when Mr. Carnegie retired from business, he determined to provide for life, for certain friends and acquaintances, and for other persons whom he deemed worthy of financial assistance, such as former employees and others of advanced age. As the list continued to increase he realized that if he made payment from his own pocket his death would cut off such payments. Consequently he established this pension fund. There are five hundred or more persons who receive monthly payments for life of from $12 to those whose monthly payments aggregate $3,000. In addition to these there are 45 persons who receive large annuities.

Robert A. Franks receives an annuity of $20,000. Among the 16 who receive annuities of $10,000 are David Lloyd George, John Morley, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., and William Howard Taft. Among the 27 receiving annuities of $25,000 are Walter Damrosch, Mrs. Frances F. Cleveland Preston, Edith Kermit Roosevelt, George W. Cable and John Burns.

Wife Receives Over $11,000,000.

The principal beneficiaries are his wife, Louise Whitfield Carnegie, who receives $11,338,847. This sum is made up as follows: the Fifth avenue home, $1,200,933; books, pictures and works of art, $293,569; the residuary estate, amounting to $5,181,132, and a life estate in $4,643,750. The other large beneficiary is the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which receives $10,663,589. His daughter, Margaret Carnegie Miller is not left anything, the will stating that she has already been provided for and, besides, she will receive, absolutely, her mother's trust fund of $6,643,750 if she outlives her mother.

Among the other beneficiaries are Hampton Institute, Virginia, $300,000; Relief Fund of Authors' Club and Pittsburg University, $200,000 each; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and St. Andrew's Society of New York, $100,000 each; Cooper Union, $60,000.

Twenty-one servants receive bequests of $600, $1,200 and $2,000 each. At Skibo Castle thirteen heads of departments receive from $1,500 to $2,000 each; forty-seven laborers at Skibo from $50 to $100 each, and 116 crofters, at the castle, from $9.07 to $863 each.

Gifts of $350,000,000.

Elihu Root, Jr., one of the attorneys for the executor, the Home Trust Company, in an affidavit, which forms a part of the appraisal, says: "During the latter part of Mr. Carnegie's life he gave away $350,000,000, and had the estate remained intact it would have been the largest yet administered."

It is a more difficult estate than ordinary, of the same sum, to settle, as a great deal of difficult law is involved. It is probable that Mr. Carnegie's income taxes for 1914 to 1918, inclusive, will be litigated and will involve an additional tax of $500,000. There will also, probably, be litigation with the United States in regard to the taxability under the Federal estates tax laws of the property held by Mr. Carnegie and his wife as tenants by the entirety, which involves an additional $600,000. Also, with the Federal Government, will arise a controversy as to the taxability, under the same law, of the value of the trust interests of the pensioners in the so-called pension fund, involving an additional tax of $[illegible].

Virginia

COUNCIL AUTHORIZES NEW NEGRO BUILDING

LYNCHBURG VA. ADVANCE
NOVEMBER 29, 1921

High School To Be Erected And Equipped at a Cost of $105,000

The city council yesterday afternoon authorized the building and equipping of the proposed new high school for negroes at a cost not to exceed $105,000, following which a resolution was introduced appropriating that sum for the building. This went over to the next meeting under the rules of the council.

The vote on the authorization of the school board to make the contract was unanimous.

H. H. Harris, D. M. Penick and G. E. Vaughan, of the school board, and Superintendent E. C. Glass appeared before the council to ask for the appropriation.

The school is to be located at Twelfth and Polk streets, on a site bought some two or three years ago.

The low bid taken recently was by W. T. Jones.

Education – 1921.

Money for Negro Education.

West Virginia

NEGRO INSTITUTIONS GET LARGE SUMS

Negro World 5/14/21.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 9.—Over a million dollars—or, to be exact, $1,206,216.46—was the total of the appropriations made by the West Virginia Legislature before its adjournment last week for the creation and support during the next two fiscal years, beginning July 1 next, of Negro agencies and institutions—educational, eleemosynary and corrective. Of this amount approximately one-third goes to the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, which receives for salaries, buildings and current and other expenses $455,272.46. For the same purposes the Bluefield Colored Institute has placed to its credit $133,644, and Storer College, a private school, $6,000.

The newly created institutions fared equally as well, the hospital for insane getting $150,000 for buildings and land and $30,000 for current general expenses. The industrial school for boys was allowed $150,000 for buildings and land, and a similar home for girls $50,000. Including the insurance derived from the burning of the Colored Orphans' Home, that institution is to receive for rebuilding $126,000. The tuberculosis sanitarium gets $52,000 and the deaf and blind school $30,000.

Other appropriations were: Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, $12,200; Supervisor of Negro Schools, $5,400; Advisory Council to the State Board of Education, $5,200.

The State has already bought a 650-acre farm of rich bottom land as a site for the hospital for the insane and negotiations are pending for a location for the deaf and blind school. The erection of buildings for both these establishments probably will be begun in the near future. Sites for the school for incorrigible boys and the home for wayward girls are to be selected by the Advisory Council, co-operating with the State Board of Control. When these are completed the State will have eight institutions for and under the management of Negroes.

HIGHER SCHOOLS GET HALF MILLION

Orphans, Blind, Deaf And Consumptives Also Cared For In Adequate Measure

Upo America 4/13/21

By J. C. GILMER.

Charleston, W. Va., May 9.—Over a million dollars, or, to be exact, $1,206,216.46 was the total of the appropriations made by the West Virginia legislature, before its adjournment last week, for the creation and support during the next two fiscal years, beginning July 1st next, of Negro agencies and institutions, educational, eleemosynary and corrective. Of this amount approximately one-third goes to the West Virginia Collegiate Institute, which receives for salaries, buildings, and current and other expenses $455,272.46. For the same purposes the Bluefield Colored Institute has placed to its credit $133,644, and Storer College, a private school, $6,000.

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West Virginia

Ed Money for Negro education

The Legislature of West Virginia appropriated $455,282.46 to the West Virginia Collegiate Institute for the biennial period beginning July 1, 1921.

The General Assembly of the State of Missouri appropriated for Lincoln Institute, $329,500. In addition to current expenses, out of this sum 28 acres of additional campus land is to be purchased and one new dormitory erected. $35,000 was also appropriated for agricultural and administrative equipment to be matched by an equal sum from the Federal Goverment. $500,000 was appropriated to make of the Institute a University, to be governed by a board of 8 curators, 4 white, and 4 Negroes. This sum is not to be available until a board of curators is appointed and there is a settlement of tax question in the State.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH